

# 植民地アメリカのジャーナリズム : The American Weekly Mercury 1

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# 植民地アメリカのジャーナリズム

## *The American Weekly Mercury 1*

荒 木 暢 也

### 1

ウィリアム・ブラッドフォード夫妻は、移住先のペンシルベニアで、長男アンドリュー（Andrew Bradford）を授かった。なお、本稿執筆現在、その正確な生年月日と出生地に関する情報は、確定するに足る資料が見つかっていない。アンナ・ジャーニー・デアモンド（Anna Janney DeArmond）は、著書 *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist* において、諸文献から総合的に勘案した結果、生誕年は1686年頃、生誕地はフィラデルフィア、あるいはその近隣郊外であったろうと推測している。<sup>1</sup> 父のウィリアムが移住後に居を構えて印刷所を設けた場所が、フィラデルフィア郊外のオックスフォード街区<sup>2</sup> であったことを考えれば、アンドリューの生誕地もまた、この地であった可能性が高い。ちなみに、アンドリューが生まれたほぼ二年後に、夫妻は次男ウィリアム・ブラッドフォード・ジュニアを授かっている。<sup>3</sup>

1693年、両親のニューヨーク移住と共に、アンドリューとウィリアム・ジュニア兄弟もニューヨークへ移り住んだ。このニューヨークでのアンドリューの少年時代についても、一切の記録は現存しない。<sup>4</sup> 彼の名が公的記録に現れるのは、1708/9年2月22日のことである。父の元で印刷修業を積んでいた彼は、この日、“Andrew Bradford, printer”として、ニューヨーク植民地で自由民登録を受けている。<sup>5</sup>

ちなみにこの頃のアメリカでは、マサチューセッツ以外の各地で、深刻な印刷人不足が起きていた。ボストンを抱えるマサチューセッツには、1718年の段階で、バーソロミュー・グリーン（Bartholomew Green）、ジョン・アレン（John Allen）、トーマス・フリート（Thomas Fleet）、トーマス・クランプ（Thomas Crump）、そしてバーソロミュー・グリーンの甥、サミュエル・ニーランド（Samuel Kneeland）と五人の印刷人が集まっていたが、他の植民地、例えば将来の繁栄が期待された中部植民地群においては、ニューヨークのウィリアムとアンドリューのブラッドフォード父子のみと言う状況であった。<sup>6</sup>

この状況下、印刷人登録後のアンドリューへは、ロード・アイランド植民地から、年収50ポンドの条件で公印刷人就任の依頼が届いた。彼はこれを辞退するが、その背景には父ウィリアムの強い意向があったとされている。退去を余儀なくされたものの、父は都合八年間を過ごしたペンシルベニアの将来性を高く評価していた。中部植民地群の中心に位置し、多様な民族が集まるペンシル

ベニアは、教育レベルも高く、将来の繁栄が約束された土地であった。草創期に見られた混乱も徐々に落ち着きを見せ始め、18世紀ペンシルベニアは、近隣のニュージャージーやデラウェアとの政治経済的な親和性も高まって、やがてこれらを融合した一大経済圏へと発展する可能性を秘めていたのである。<sup>7</sup>

奇しくも、ウィリアムがニューヨークの公印刷人に就任した1693年は、ペンが植民地の領主権を失った年であった。領主植民地として、クエーカーによる独特の統治体系をとってきたペンシルベニアも、国王直轄地となって以降は、その特殊性の払拭が喫緊の課題となっていた。印刷人に求められる仕事も、それまでのクエーカー関連文書から、政府、公文書印刷へと中心が移行していくことは明らかであり、ウィリアムは、この将来性豊かなペンシルベニアで、自らの事業の更なる拡大を考えていたのである。<sup>8</sup>

なお、ウィリアム退去後のペンシルベニアで、印刷人の不在にもっとも苦しんだのは、宗教書や議事録印刷が不可欠なクエーカー会議であった。彼らは必要な設備と機材を自前で用意し、年30ポンドの給与を条件に、1697年、ロンドンとボストンで印刷人を募集した。<sup>9</sup> ローレンス・C・ロス（Lawrence C. Wroth）は、この時採用されたライニア・ジャンセン（Reinier Jansen）が、実際はウィリアムが自らの代わりとして送り込んだ人物であったと記している。<sup>10</sup> その狡猾さとともに、ウィリアムが如何にペンシルベニアでの事業を欲していたかを率直に物語る資料と言えよう。

如何せん、採用したジャンセンには、求めていたレベルの技能がなく、1704年、クエーカー会議は、条件を年50ポンドに引き上げて求人を再開した。結局、これも実を結ぶことはなく、アンドリューがニューヨークで自由民登録を済ませた1708/9年の段階においても、ペンシルベニアは依然として常勤の印刷人を欠く有様であった。<sup>11</sup>

ペンシルベニアのこの差し迫った状況に、さらに追い打ちをかけたのは、1712年の代議会決定であった。この年、ペンシルベニア植民地代議会は、過去の方針を転換し、植民地の法体系を出版する決定を下したのである。代議会は、この議決に基づいて、独自に印刷人を公募した。

この公募には、他の応募者と並んで、ウィリアムとアンドリューの父子双方が参加し、審査の結果、契約はアンドリュー・ブラッドフォードが獲得した。<sup>12</sup> 以前、父が行った植民地憲章の印刷が違法とされたこの地で、今度は子息アンドリューが、さらに大きな法体系文書の印刷を請け負うと言う、新しい時代の到来を如実にあらわす結果となったわけである。

決定を受けた植民地評議会は、1713年、*The Acts and Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, October 14th, 1712 to March 27, 1713* を可決。ここに、公印刷人の肩書きこそないものの、ペンシルベニアの政治（評議会・代議会）と宗教（クエーカー会議）双方が、唯一正式に認める印刷人、アンドリュー・ブラッドフォードが誕生した。<sup>13</sup>

アンドリューは、クエーカー会議の求めに即座に応じ、トーマス・チョークリー（Thomas Chalkley）著、*Forcing A Maintenance Not Warrantable from the Holly Scripture, for a Minister of the Gospel* など、数々の宗教書印刷に従事した。<sup>14</sup>

公文書印刷においては、契約の法体系文書の他にも、代議会記録や裁判記録、総督宣言、通信文

書など、活発となってきた植民地政府の印刷需要を着実に満たしていった。<sup>15</sup>

時として、ニューヨークの父と共同で仕事を行ったアンドリューは、父の方針も手伝って、年鑑出版にも力を入れた。年鑑は、当時の印刷・出版業者が利益の柱に据えていたものであり、アンドリューにとっても重要な仕事のひとつであった。<sup>16</sup>

## 2

アンドリュー・ブラッドフォードが、アメリカのジャーナリズムに大きな一歩を記したのは、1719年12月22日のことであった。彼が創刊した *The American Weekly Mercury* は、ボストン以外では初の新聞であり、定期刊行紙としては、*Boston News Letter*, *Boston Gazette* に次ぐ植民地第三の新聞となった。ちなみに *Boston Gazette* の創刊は、*Mercury* の前日（1719年12月21日）のことであった。（Appendix 1：創刊号イメージ）

創刊号の裏面末尾、発行人名には、“*PHILADELPHIA Printed and Sold by ANDREW BRADFORD, at the Bible in the Second Street and John Copson in Market Street 1719*”と刻印された。共同発行人に名を連ねたジョン・コプソンは、当時フィラデルフィアの商店主であり、今回の *Mercury* 創刊にあたっての協力者であった。<sup>17</sup>

*The American Weekly Mercury* 創刊号で注目すべきは、通常、冒頭に掲げられるはずの発行人による創刊の辞が、裏面末尾の自紙広告に置き換えられていたことであった。

### Advertisement.

This Paper will be Publish'd Weekly, and. shall contain an Impartial account of Transactions, in the Several States of Europe, America, &c. All Persons that are willing to Encourage so Useful an Undertaking at the Moderate rate of Ten Shillings, a Year for the City of PHILADELPHIA Fifteen Shillings, for New-Jersey, New-York and Maryland Twenty Shillings, for Virginia, Rhode-Island, and Boston Proclamation Money, (to be paid Quarterly) are Desired to send their Names, and places of abode, To any of the following Persons. Vt.

Mr. William Bradford in New York, Mr. Evan Jones at the City of Annapolis Mr. Robinson, Post-Master at Mill Hams-Burg, Mr. Jacob Walker, at Hurdan in Virginia Doct'r Ryley at New-Castle, Mr. Thomas Hill, at Salem Mr. Campbell Post-master at Rhode-Island, Mr. John Barclay at Amby, Mr. John Coffard at Burlington and Mr. ANDREW BRADFORD, at Philadelphia.

（*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1719年12月22日号，裏面：*The American Weekly Mercury Volume 1*, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメージスキャンの上，画像調整）

“This paper will be Publish'd Weekly, and shall contain an Impartial account of Transactions, in the Several States of *Europe, America, etc.* All Persons that are willing to Encourage so Useful an



Undertaking at the Moderate rate of Ten Shillings a Year for the City of *PHILADELPHIA* Fifteen Shillings for *New-Jersey*, *New-York*, and *Maryland*. Twenty Shillings for *Virginia*, *Rhode-Island*, and *Boston* Proclamation Money, (To be paid Quarterly) are Desired to send their Names and places of Abode to any of the following Persons. *Viz.*”

「この新たな新聞は，ヨーロッパとアメリカの商活動を伝える週刊新聞であり，その販路はペンシルベニア域内に止まらず，英国領アメリカのほぼ全域を網羅するものである」

植民地アメリカ全域へ向けて刊行する初の商業紙。既存の *Boston News Letter*, *Boston Gazette* とは，明確に一線を画したこの画期的な試みは，本来，紙面冒頭に高々と謳われて当然であった。しかしアンドリューは，それを裏面の自紙広告において，ごく控えめに披露するに止めた。そこには，ペンシルベニアでの自己の立ち位置を慮る，アンドリューの心の内があらわれていた。

彼の父ウィリアムは，幾度にも渡りクエーカー会議や植民地評議会と衝突を繰り返し，結果的にこの地を追われた人であった。そのウィリアムの跡を継ぐ形でフィラデルフィアへ移り住んだアンドリューに対する周囲の視線が，当初，どのようなものであったのかは，誰もが容易に想像できることである。代議会公募によって選ばれ，評議会からも正式な承認を得て，クエーカー会議待望の印刷人であったとは言え，彼を見つめる周囲の視線は，常にウィリアムが残した数々の軋轢の記憶と共にあった。それが如何に画期的な試みであったとしても，アンドリューは，今回の *American Weekly Mercury* 創刊を，第一面に華々しく披露し，自己の存在を誇示するわけにはいかなかったのである。

創刊にあたって，アンドリューが *Mercury* の販路をアメリカ全域へ求めた理由は，この頃のフィラデルフィア，ペンシルベニアの市場規模にあった。将来の繁栄が望まれたとは言え，フィラデルフィアは未だ開発の途上であり，最古の植民地を背景とする最先端の街，ボストンとは様相を異にしていた。フィラデルフィア単独ではおぼつかない新聞の市場を，ここでアメリカ全域に広げれば，父が住むニューヨークとともに，中部植民地群の読者獲得も見込むことが出来たのである。

アンドリューが，自紙に経済紙の特徴を持たせて，紙名を *The American Weekly Mercury* とした背景について，デアモンドは，当時イングランドで成功を取っていたロンドンの経済紙 *The British Mercury* の存在を指摘している。17世紀，18世紀のこの時代，経済情報を扱った新聞やパンフレットは，イングランドで大きな人気を博しており，貿易と商業を表す“mercury”の語は，ほぼ新聞と同義と言われるまでになっていた。アンドリューは，この *The British Mercury* にあやかって，新聞名を *The American Weekly Mercury* としたのである。<sup>18</sup>

今ひとつ，アンドリューが *Mercury* に担わせた経済紙の任務には，政治に関わるニュースを極力避けようとする彼の意図が込められていた。本連載において度々指摘してきた，植民地期アメリカの出版，言論統制について，ローレンス・C・ロス，その中身を三つに分けて説明している。

The tribulations of the printer in his relations with the colonial governments were probably not so irksome as we are accustomed to believe because of our mental habit of concluding that one swallow

makes a summer. The censorship of the press in English America seems to have arisen from three separate causes: interference by the English government, by the local authorities, and by an offended public. The most frequent instances of interference came about through the second of these causes, for the local governments---governor, officials, and both houses of assembly---were extremely sensitive to printed criticism, then a relatively new form of protest. (Wroth, 1938, Reprinted 1964, p. 173.)

本国英国政府による直接統制，植民地政府による統制，一般民衆による言論抑圧。これら三つの中で，現実にもっとも頻繁に行われていたのが，地元植民地政府（総督，政府官僚，植民地上下院）による管理統制であった。この背景には，イングランド国内，とりわけロンドンで拡散した政治的主張を書き連ねた出版物を，新しい形の抗議行動と位置づける，植民地統治上の論理があった。そしてこの論理こそが，植民地内で発行される全ての印刷物を，厳重な管理下に置いた理由であった。アンドリュースにとって，紙面に政治の話題を扱うことは，それそのものが危険な行為だったのである。

勿論，政治と経済は表裏一体であり，諸々の経済事象には，往々にして背後に時々の政治状況が絡んでくる。しかし，その政治的要素や背景事情の解説を省いて，経済事象のみを単独で語っておけば，当局の監視は比較的緩やかなもので済んだ。自らの新聞を経済紙と位置づけたアンドリュースの意図は，まさにこの部分にあったのである。

経済情報を重視する *Mercury* の特徴は，創刊第2号（1719年12月29日）で，早くも姿を現した。同号裏面末尾には，フィラデルフィアの物価情報が，記事として掲載されたのである。（Appendix 2：当該号全紙面イメージ）

Printed, by  
for Mather & Uddy, Miles Harding

Price Currant at PHILADELPHIA.

Flour,	9 s. 6 d. to 10 s. per Hundred.
Middleing Bread	14 s. per Hundred.
Brown	12 s. per Hundred.
Tobacco	14 per Hundred.
Muscovado Sugar	40 s. to 45 s. per Hundred
Pork	45 s. per Barrell
Beef	30 s. per Barrell.
Rum	3 s 9 d. per Gallon
Malloffes	1 s. 6 d. per Gallon
Wheat	3 s. 3 d. to 3 s. 5 d. per Bushell
Indian Corn	1 s. 6 d. to 1 s 8 d. per Bushell.

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1719年12月29日号，裏面：*The American Weekly Mercury Volume 1*, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメージスキャンの上，画像調整)

さらに第4号（1720年1月12日）からは，父の住むニューヨークの物価情報が登場した。

Price Current at Philadelphia.	
Flower 9 to 10s per Hundred.	Indian Corn 11 6s. to 1 s 8d.
White Bread 18s per Hundred.	Bohea Tea 24s. per Pound.
Midling Bread 14 s. 6 pr C.	Madera Wine. 16 to 20 f. Pipe
Brown Bread 11 s 6 per C.	Pitch 16 s. to 17s per Barrel.
English Salt 3 s per Bushell.	Tar. 10 s. per Barrel.
Tobacco 14 s. per Hundred.	Turpentine 8 s. per Hundred.
Muscovado Sugar 30 to 45 C.	Rice 16 s. per Hundred.
Pork 45 s per Barrel.	Pipe Staves 3 l. per Thousand.
Beef 30 s per Barrel.	Hogshead Staves 45 s. per Tn.
Rum 3 s. 6 d. per Gallon.	Barrel Staves 22 s. 6 d. per Tn.
Molasses 17 to 18. per Gall.	Gunn Powder 7l. 10s. p. Barrel.
Wheat 3s. to 3s 3d. per Bush.	Be Greenb 12 to 16 d. pr. Kid

Price Current at New-York.	
Flower. —————	14 s. to 15. pr Hundred.
White Bread. —————	20 s. to 21. pr Hundred.
Midling Bread. —————	18. to 19 pr Hundred.
Wheat. —————	4s. to 4-6 pr Bushell.
Indian Corn. —————	2 s. pr Bushell.
Pease. —————	5 s. pr Bushell.
Beef. —————	36 s. to 38 pr Barrel.
Pork. —————	36 s. to 38 pr Barrel.
Logwood —————	12 l. per Ton.
Rum. —————	3 s. 6 d. per Gallon.
Molasses. —————	1 s. 6 d. per Gallon.
Muscovado Sugar —————	40 s to 45 pr Hundred.
Madera Wine. —————	24 l. to 25 pr Pipe.
Pitch. —————	16 s. to 17 pr Barrel.
Tar. —————	13 s. pr Barrel.
Spanish Plate. —————	8 s. 6 d to 9 l. per Ounce.
Pistoles 28 s. —————	per Piece

(The American Weekly Mercury, 1720年1月12日号, 裏面 : The American Weekly Mercury Volume 1, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvaniaよりイメージスキャンの上, 画像調整。)

アンドリューが、新聞名 *American Weekly Mercury* に込めた意味を、紙面冒頭バナーに図柄として表現したのは、第22号（1720年5月19日）からのことであった。正面右、ローマ神話の貿易と商業の守護神マーキュリー（Mercury）は、商業記事を特徴とする新聞を意味し、左の騎馬姿の郵便物資配達人（post rider）像は、新聞が英国領アメリカ全域に隈無く配達可能であることを表していた。当時の郵便配達人は、郵便のみならず、新聞、書籍、パンフレット、ブロードサイドなど、地域の人々の求めに応じて様々な物資を運んでおり、図柄に現れる角笛は、行く先々で配達人の到着を知らせるために使われたものであった。<sup>19</sup>



No. 22

THE  
AMERICAN  
Weekly Mercury,



THURSDAY May 19th, 1720.

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1720年5月19日号バナー : *The American Weekly Mercury Volume 1*, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメージスキャンの上, 画像調整。)

ペンシルベニアでの過去を念頭に、息子の行く末を案じてのことか、あるいは *Mercury* を含むブラッドフォード家の事業全体を見越した彼一流の計算高さからか、創刊当初、紙面におけるウィリアム・ブラッドフォードの存在は、最小限にとどめられた観があった。そのウィリアムの姿が、いよいよ紙面に登場したのは、第25号（1720年6月9日）のことであった。この号の末尾刻印には、アンドリュー、コプソンと共に、ウィリアム・ブラッドフォードが加わり、しかも収益面で重要な広告受付先に名を連ねた。

PHILADELPHIA Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford at the Bible the Second Street,  
and may also be had at John Copson in High Street, and William Bradford  
in New York, where Advertisements are taken in.

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1720年6月9日号末尾刻印 : *The American Weekly Mercury Volume 1*, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメージスキャンの上, 画像調整。)

創刊当初からの共同発行人、コプソンの名前は、それからほぼ一年後の第75号（1721年5月18-25日）を境に、発行人の刻印から消え去った。この段階に至って、*American Weekly Mercury* は、ウィリアムとアンドリュー父子によるブラッドフォード家発行の新聞であることが明白となった。

PHILADELPHIA, Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford at the Bible the Second Street  
and also by William Bradford in New York where Advertisements are taken in

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1721年5月18-25日号末尾刻印 : *The American Weekly Mercury*

3

植民地アメリカ最初の新聞は、ロンドン移民のベンジャミン・ハリスが1690年に刊行した *PUBLICK OCCURRENCES Both FORREIGN and DOMESTIC* であった。熱心なプロテスタント信者だったハリスにとって、ニュースとは神の御業<sup>みわざ</sup>を忠実に記録することであり、そこに時の統治権力に対する配慮は不要であった。ロンドンを追われて辿り着いた、植民地ボストンの街で、彼はその神の御業を己の言葉で書き記し、紙面に掲載した。

しかし、如何にハリスが神の行いに忠実にあろうとしたとしても、人の記述に解釈が含まれないはずはない。人の「事実」はすべて主観だからである。その「人」が、国家や宗教権威に裏打ちされ存在であれば、「事実」は確かなものとして記録され、それを掲げる新聞は事実の権威（“Authority of Facts”）として認められた。しかし、今回のハリスのように、それが単に民間人であった場合は、全ては厳格な監視と規制の対象となった。記事中、戦場で行われた行為を描写する中で、フランス兵捕虜の扱いを、「残虐行為」と記したハリスは、即刻、植民地当局の摘発を受け、出版物の事前検閲違反で逮捕された。<sup>20</sup> この頃のアメリカで、印刷、出版に携わった者が、何よりも意識したことは、この植民地政府の出版規制であった。

ハリスから数えること14年、時のボストン郵便局長ジョン・キャンベルが、*Boston News Letter* を創刊した。第一面冒頭バナーに“Published by Authority”（当局発行）と記したこの新聞は、その体裁を含めて、ロンドン官報 *London Gazette* の模写であった。<sup>21</sup> 紙面の大半を政府からの公式メッセージと海外他紙の既出記事で埋めた *Boston News Letter* は、当局の監視と摘発を恐れる発行人にとって、植民地新聞の雛形とも言えるものであった。キャンベル解任後の歴代ボストン郵便局長が発行した、*Boston Gazette* も、この型を踏襲し、内容は *Boston News Letter* 同様、公報の役割を担う発表ものと海外紙既出記事を中心とした編集で綴られていた。<sup>22</sup>

*The American Weekly Mercury* 発行に当たって、アンドリューもまた、先輩紙の雛形を踏襲した。例えば創刊第4号は、ほぼ全面を植民地総督の代議会スピーチの内容に割いており（Appendix 3）、創刊号トップ記事は、“Hamburg” 発の外信で始まっていた（Appendix 1）。海外記事の焼き直しを多用する手法は、*Mercury* がその後一貫して取り続けた手法であった。<sup>23</sup>

*Boston News Letter* や *Boston Gazette* の場合、発行人が郵便局長であったことが、新聞発行に大いに役立っていた。イングランドやヨーロッパとの交流が、郵便を中心とした船便に限られていたこの時代、発行人自らが郵便局長の立場にあることは、各種通信文書を含めて、海外からの伝聞をいち早く入手できることを意味していた。<sup>24</sup>

一方、アンドリューのように、公職を持たない印刷人が新聞発行に挑むことは、情報の選択から記事編集に至るまで、それ相応の努力と工夫を必要とした。週に一度の紙面を、海外既出記事の焼き直しで埋めてしまえば、新聞の魅力は大きく損なわれてしまう。しかしこれを避けるために、独



自の記事を掲載することは、常に誤報と当局介入の危険性が付きまとった。現代のような記者制度も、記事取材の仕組みもなかったこの時代、発行人が情報の真偽を確認することは、ほぼ不可能に近かったのである。

読者の興味と関心を呼ぶ地元ローカル記事は、とりわけこの危険性を孕んでいた。この内、個人間の争い、殺人や暴行、火災などは、開拓初期フィラデルフィアの小さなコミュニティでは、噂話や伝聞の拡散スピードが週刊新聞を遙かに上回り、あえて記事にする必要すらないほどであったが、騒乱や治安に絡んだ事件の場合は、背後に政治や社会問題、そしてペンシルベニア特有のクエーカー内部抗争が絡んでいることもあり、アンドリューとしては非常な神経を使わざるを得なかった。<sup>25</sup> 勢いアンドリューは、これらの地元ニュースについて、事の詳細や解釈を避け、顛末をごく簡単に伝えるのみで終わるか、あるいは場合によっては、一切の報道を避けて自身の安全を図った。<sup>26</sup> 新聞発行人が、地元事件を自らの言葉で綴ることは、常に大きなリスクを伴うものだったのである。

このリスクを回避し、かつ紙面を充実させるための工夫としてアンドリューが用いた方法は、ひとつのニュースにまつわる関連情報を、補足記事として採用することであった。デアモンドは、この種の記事の例として、1724年のフェリペ五世 (Philip V of Spain) 退位の折、三週連続でスペインの歴史を連載したことをあげている。<sup>27</sup>

デアモンドはさらに、アンドリューの背後にあった独自の情報源についても指摘している。先に上げた創刊号末尾の自紙広告には、フィラデルフィア以外の植民地各地で *Mercury* の販売と供給に協力する人々の氏名が記載されている。

**Mr. William Bradford in New York, Mr. Evan Jones  
at the City of Annapolis Mr. Robinson, Post-Master at Will  
iams-Burgh, Mr. Jacob Walker, at Hampton in Virginia  
Dodder Ryley at New-Castle, Mr. Thomas Hill, at Salem  
Mr. Campbell Post-master at Rhode-Island, Mr. John Barclay  
at Amherst. Mr. John Coffer at Burlington and Mr.  
ANDREW BRADFORD, at Philadelphia.**

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1719年12月22日号, 裏面: *The American Weekly Mercury Volume 1*, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania より, 当該部分イメージスキャンの上, 画像調整)

“Mr. William Bradford in New York, Mr. Evan Jones at the City of Annapolis, Mr. Robinson, Post-Master at William-Burgh,…”

父ウィリアムを筆頭としたこの彼らこそが、アンドリューに記事情報を送った協力者であった。<sup>28</sup>

*Mercury* の情報源として、アンドリューが利用したものの中で、今ひとつ注目すべきは、「個人

書簡 (“private letter”)」であった。<sup>29</sup> これらは、受け取った私信の中から、記事に相応しいものを選び、記事や記事の一部資料として、あるいは紙面の隙間を埋める埋め草として利用したものであった。以下、実例を三例上げておく。

第17号（1720年4月14日）裏面（第二面）では、“Private Letters from Paris tells us, that…”と私信を主題とした短文記事が掲載されている。<sup>30</sup>

Private Letters from Paris tell us, that the famous  
Mr. *Leves* being threatened with Assassination, by cer-  
tain Papers that were drop'd in the Street, (though  
upon what Account is not yet made Publick;) the Ro-  
gent has thought fit to appoint him a Guard of *Switzers*,  
for the Security of his Person.

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1720年4月14日号, *The American Weekly Mercury Volume 1*,  
Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania より、当該部分イメージスキャンの上、画像  
調整)

第28号（1720年6月30日）は、バージニア植民地のセントルイス・トーマス島からの書簡を使い、  
当地で起きた事件の略報を報じている。<sup>31</sup>

expected  
By a Private Letter from St. Thomas we  
have Advice, that Capt. King who sailed out  
here last fall, in a Sloop bound for *Maderia*,  
and from thence to *Jamaica*, was taken by  
Two Spanish Privateers off *Porto Rico*, on  
the 10th of April, and carried into that Place,  
and was sent with Twenty Two Masters of  
Vessels more, and several other Prisoners,  
in a flagg of Truce bound to St. *Christophers*  
which Flagg of Truce on the 13th of May  
last, put into the Island of St. *Thomas* and  
there set the Prisoners on shore among which  
is Capt. *Potter*, and Capt. *Langford*, both  
belonging to *Virginia*.

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1720年6月30日号, *The American Weekly Mercury Volume 1*,  
Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania より、当該部分イメージスキャンの上、画像  
調整)

第65号（1721年3月9日-3月16日）は、当時の清（China）へ派遣された、ローマ・カソリック



教会宣教師による私信を引用して、一面トップ記事に仕立てられた例である。<sup>32</sup> (Appendix 4: 当該号第一面イメージ)

*An Extract of a Letter from the Roman  
Missionaries in China.*

**T**HE Mandarins, who were sent to enquire into the Particulars of the Earthquake, which hath almost destroyed the Province of Xensi, brought the following Account to the Emperor of China: On the 19th Day of June, at three of the Clock in the Morning, some small Shocks were felt at Singan-lou, the Capital of the Province, but they did little Damage. The same thing happened at Seven o Clock at Ning-hia, where the Shocks were terrible

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1721年3月9日-3月16日, *The American Weekly Mercury Volume* 2, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania より、当該部分イメージスキャンの上、画像調整)

重要なことは、ここに上げた私信が、いずれもペンシルベニア以外の地から送られてきたことであつた。当然、記事内容も地元に関及したものは見当たらず、フェリペ五世退位に際して、当地の歴史を掲載して紙面を埋めた手法と言ひ、この私信を利用した海外ならびに他植民地の記事と言ひ、限られた情報源をペンシルベニア以外の記事に使つたアンドリュースの編集は、地元当局の監視の目を十分に意識した結果であつた。

紙面の多くを発表ものと海外他紙の既出記事でまかない、自らが持つ情報源から生み出した記事も、ペンシルベニア以外の植民地と海外のニュースを専らとする。これらは、*American Weekly Mercury* が、植民地全域を見据えて発行された経済紙であつたからこそ出来たことであつた。アンドリュースは、考えられるほぼ全てのリスクを想定し、ペンシルベニア植民地政府の指摘を受けない紙面作りに徹した。厳格な当局の監視を念頭に、種々入り交じる条件をクリアするこの手法は、父の二の舞を避けるべく苦心を重ねた彼の努力の賜物であつた。

当局とクエーカー会議に対して、終始、従順な姿勢で臨み、慎重な上にも慎重を期した紙面編集で形作つた、アンドリュースの *American Weekly Mercury* は、創刊後の権力との衝突もなく、植民地

評議会やクエーカー会議との関係も良好なまま号を重ねていった。

そのアンドリューに、初めて議会側からの嫌疑がかかったのは、1721年のことであった。そしてこの事件は、彼がそれまでひた隠しにしてきた胸の内を、一瞬、垣間見せた出来事でもあった。

1720年から23年頃にかけて、ペンシルベニア当局と議会を悩ませた問題は、金融と経済の混乱に端を発する植民地内の信用不安であった。<sup>33</sup>

共通通貨ドルの誕生前、アメリカでは植民地の輸入超過を主因として、主要貨幣であるボンドとシリングの硬貨流通量が極めて限られていた。<sup>34</sup> 日ごとに盛んになっていった植民地内の流通を、母国の硬貨の代わりに仲立ちする手段として、外国通貨に加えて、トウモロコシ、ビーバーの毛皮、タバコ、米などの物品や商品が代替貨幣として使われ、さらに1690年には、植民地手形；信用証券（colonial notes；a bill of credit）が加わった。マサチューセッツで発行されたこの植民地手形は、その便利さと共に、他の植民地へ急速に伝わり、各地は域内でのみ通用する信用証券を盛んに発行した。問題は、貨幣手段が硬貨、外国通貨、植民地手形、商品貨幣と多種多様であり、それらの価値が植民地毎に不統一かつ不安定であったことであった。<sup>35</sup> ひとたび、ある植民地で経済混乱が発生すると、その地の貨幣価値は急速に降下し、他の地域との取引自体が、難しい状況に追い込まれていったのである。

デアモンドによれば、この1720年代前半のペンシルベニア経済は、まさに惨憺たる有様であった。植民地政府の信用問題は、ペンシルベニアの全ての貨幣価値を著しく降下させ、主要産品であった小麦の品質は、輸出先の植民地から苦情が寄せられるなど、農民の労働意欲は低下し、植民地経済は目を覆わんばかりの様相を呈していた。<sup>36</sup>

この危機的状況は、植民地総督ウィリアム・キース（William Keith）もと認める場所であった。問題を憂慮したキースは、1721年年頭のスピーチとして、植民地代議会に対し、信用問題解決に向けたメッセージを発し、その内容を年初発行 *Mercury* 第108号冒頭に掲載している。

*The Governor's Speech to the Assembly of the  
Province of Pennsylvania, January the  
2d, 1721.*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

**Y**OU have prudently chose the most reasonable Time of all the Year, for the Dispatch of publick Business, when it will least interfere with your private Affairs in the Country: And I hope I have been so happy to speak your Sentiments with my own, as often as I have lately had Occasion to assure many of the good People of this Province, That we will, at this Time, give an attentive Ear to all their Complaints, and most diligently apply our selves, to restore the Planters Credit without discouraging the Merchant, by whose Industry alone our Trade must be supported with a sufficient Currency of Cash.

My Mind is so justly bent upon doing this Province some effectual Service, that I have lately form'd the Design of a considerable Settlement amongst you, in order to manufallure and consume the Grain, for which there is at this Time no profitable Market Abroad And although this Project will doubtless at first prove very chargeable and expensive to me, yet, if it meets with your Approbation and the Good Will of the People, I am well assured it cannot fail of answering my Purpose, to do a real Service to the Country, and every Interest or Concern of mine shall ever be built on that Bottom.

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1721年1月2日-1721年1月9日号第一面総督スピーチ一部抜粋: *The American Weekly Mercury Volume 3*, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメージスキャンの上, 画像調整。)

総督自らが憂える深刻な信用問題を解決するとして、植民地内では、フランシス・ロウル (Francis Rawle) 著, *Some Remedies Proposed, for the Restoring the sunk Credit of the Province of Pennsylvania; with some Remarks of its trade. Humbly Offer'd to the Consideration of the Worthy Representative in the General Assembly of this Province, By a Lover of this Country.* と題するパンフレットが出回っていた。<sup>37</sup>

印刷人の刻印だけではなく、印刷された地名すらも伏せられたこのパンフレットは、即刻、当局の調査対象となった。しかし域内にアンドリュー以外の印刷業者がいるはずもなく、内容も他地域では知り得ない情報が含まれていたことから、嫌疑は当然、アンドリューへ向けられていった。<sup>38</sup>

事態をさらに悪化させるかのように、*Mercury* 第107号 (1720年12月26日-1721年1月2日) 紙面末尾には、フィラデルフィア発として、開会された代議会に信用問題解決を期待する旨、短い匿名

のメッセージが掲載されていた。(Appendix 5：当該号全紙面イメージ)

ide, and as People  taken Pse  last will Bie Britain de-  been a irist, and i. per Years	may be a Means    encourage Give our Credit. <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Philadelphia, Jan. 2.</i></p> No Vessel has arrived since our last, our River being locked up with Ice. No Vessel has either been Entered or Cleared out this Week. Our General Assembly are now sitting, and we have great Expectations from them at this Juncture, that they will find some effectual Remedy, to revive the dying Credit of this Province, and restore us to our former happy Circumstances.
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**A D V E R T I S E M E N T.**

**T**o be Sold by John Coplon, Merchant in the Market  
 Street, Philadelphia, A very likely young Negro  
 Woman.

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1721年12月26日-1722年1月2日号末尾コラム：*The American Weekly Mercury Volume 2*, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメージスキ  
 ャンの上、画像調整。)

“Our General Assembly are now sitting, and we have great Expectations from them at this  
 Juncture, that they will find some effectual Remedy, to revive the dying Credit of this Province, and  
 restore us to our former happy Circumstances.”

「今代議会で、現下の信用問題に対し、効果的な救済がみ出されることを切に期待し、ペンシ  
 ルベニアが以前の繁栄を復活させることを願う」

本文僅か六行のこのメッセージは、語彙や文体を含め、議会への攻撃性は勿論のこと、控えめで、  
 悪意も一切感じさせず、むしろ議会への好意的な応援メッセージと言えるものであった。しかし、  
 それでもなお、当局は、新聞が政治に関わる声明を発したこと自体を問題視した。

アンドリューは、司法権を持つ評議会により召喚され、問題のパンフレットと *Mercury* に掲載し  
 たメッセージについて、自身との関わりを問いただされた。<sup>39</sup> デアモンドは、この時の議事録を引  
 用して、アンドリューが行った弁明内容を以下のように記している。該当部分を二次引用する。

The Board being informed that Andrew Bradford, the Printer, attended according to order, He  
 was called in and examined concerning a late Pamphlet, entituled ‘Some Remedies proposed for  
 restoring the Sunk Credit of the Province of Pennsylvania;’ Whereupon, He declared that He knew  
 nothing of the printing or publishing the said Pamphlet; And being reprimanded by the Governour  
 for publishing a certain paragraph in his News-Paper, called the American Weekly Mercury of the  
 2d of January last, He said it was inserted by his Journey-Man, who composed the said Paper,

without his Knowledge, and that **He was very sorry for it, and for which he humbly submitted himself and ask'd Pardon of the Govr. and the Board**; whereupon the Governour told him, That He must not for the future presume to publish any thing relating to or concerning the Affairs of this Government, or the Government of any other of his Majestys Colonies, without the permission of the Governour or Secretary of this province, for the time being, And then He was dismissed and the Council adjourned. (*Minutes of the Provincial Council*, III, 143, Anna Janney DeArmond, 1969, pp. 13-14 より二次引用：太字は荒木)

植民地を統括するウィリアム・キースの尋問を受けたアンドリューは、問題のパンフレットは自身とは関わりがなく、*Mercury* の記事は、彼が臨時に雇い入れた職人 (journeyman) が行ったものであった旨、釈明した。当時、旺盛な印刷需要をまかなうため、印刷人は年季奉公を終えて一定の技能を身につけた日雇い職人を雇い入れることが多く、アンドリューの釈明は、表面上、一定の信憑性を持つものであった。

この弁明を、キースら評議会メンバーがそのまま信用したかどうかは別として、評議会がアンドリューへ下した評決は、今後、総督あるいは長官の許可なくして、植民地政治に関わる言及は一切行わないことを条件とする釈放であった。時代の違いはあるにせよ、父ウィリアムが当局とクエーカー会議双方から、再三受け続けた厳しい処分と比べれば、アンドリューへの評決は明らかに軽微なものと言えた。初めての失態であったとは言え、そもそも新聞の全責任は、末尾に刻印を打つ発行人が負うべきことであり、これを臨時雇いの仕業とした彼の言い分は、逃げ口上とされても致し方のないところだったのである。

アンドリューへのこの軽処分の理由は、彼が尋問時に見せた、神妙で慇懃な姿勢にあったと思われる。それまで見せてきた、権力に従順な人柄をそのまま映し出したかのように、彼はキースと評議会議員の前で、平身低頭恭順し、ひたすら許しを請うた。彼のこの低姿勢が、尋問側の好感を呼んだことは、当の議事録文面からも窺い知ることが出来る (文中筆者太字)。

## 5

問題とされたパンフレット印刷と短文記事が、実際に誰の仕事であったのかは、現在、論証の術はない。しかし、パンフレットはさておき、短文記事に関しては、*Mercury* 発行人であるアンドリューの責任は逃れられるものではない。これまで、慎重の上にも慎重を期してきたはずのアンドリューの紙面編集が、なぜ今回、このような事態を引き起こしてしまったのか。これを解く鍵は、事件からほぼ14ヶ月後の1723年2月発行に刊行された、*Mercury* 第167号社説に見つけることが出来る。

この年、ボストンの *New England Courant* 発行人、ジェームス・フランクリンが、度重なる過激な聖職者批判の<sup>かど</sup>廉により、マサチューセッツ当局に逮捕された。その際、アンドリューの *American Weekly Mercury* は、いち早くこのニュースを伝え、かつ社説において、当局への痛烈な批判文を掲載している。既に本連載で検討を済ませたものではあるが、ここで再度、当該社説

(*Mercury* 第167号) を引用する。<sup>40</sup> (Appendix 6 : *Mercury* 第167号第三面フランクリン逮捕記事ならびに第4面社説イメージ)

My Lord Coke observes, that to *punish first and then enquire, the Law abhors*, but here Mr. *Franklin* has a severe sentence pass'd upon him even to the taking away Part of his Livelihood, without being called to make Answer. An indifferent Person would judge by this vote against *Couranto*, That the Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay are made up of Oppressors and Bigots, who make Religion the only Engine of Destruction to the People, and the rather, because the first Letter in the *Courant* of the 14th of *January* (which the Assembly censures) so naturally represents and exposes the *Hypocritical Pretenders to Religion*. Indeed, the most famous Politicians in that Government (as the infamous Gov. D---y and his family) have ever been remarkable for Hypocrisy: And it is the general Opinion, that some of their Rulers are rais'd up and continued as a Scourge in the Hands of Almighty for the Sins of the People. (*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1723/2/19-1723/2/26.)

マサチューセッツ議会を「抑圧者と偏屈者の寄せ集め」とした、*Mercury* の社説は、以前、アンドリュウの父ウィリアムが、フィラデルフィアの法廷で訴えた、印刷人の生活権を求める証言を優に上回る激しい口調で綴られていた。

彼の父ウィリアムは、事業としての印刷・出版の自由を断固として求め、さらには自らを裁く法廷において、印刷物の内容の是非を堂々と陪審員に問うた人であった。そのウィリアムの跡継ぎとなるべく育てられたアンドリュウが、植民地経済の現実を目の当たりにして、*Mercury* に代議会へ込めた期待と支援のメッセージを綴ったとしても、それは決して不思議なことではない。

それまで紙面編集で見てきた、地元記事への慎重な姿勢と、政府に関する記述の回避は、ひとえに父を苦しめた植民地当局への懸念故のことであった。その彼が、植民地全域を市場に見据えた商業紙の発行人として、地元経済の混乱と信用不安を、自身とは無関係のこととして、座視していたとする方が、むしろ不自然と言うものである。

18, 19世紀アメリカのジャーナリストであり、アメリカ史協会 (The American Antiquarian Society) の生みの親<sup>41</sup>、アイゼア・トーマス (Isaiah Thomas) は、この *American Weekly Mercury* が社説で綴ったジェームス・フランクリン擁護の内容自体、アンドリュウのものではなく、予め *New England Courant* の執筆陣によって設えられたものであったと記している。

The act of government was voluntarily published in the Currant; and it also appeared in *The American Weekly Mercury* of February 26th, published in Philadelphia, with the following severe remarks, which were unquestionably furnished by the Currant club in Boston, viz. (Isaiah Thomas, 1874, ICGTesting.com, p. 36, 太字は荒木)

アイゼア・トーマスの言う “Currant club” とは、*New England Courant* 発行人ジェームス・フ



ランクリンと彼の取り巻きを指している。メンバーには、ジェームスとベンジャミンのベンジャミン兄弟を含め、ネサニエル・ガードナーら、当時もっとも批判精神旺盛で、文筆力を備えた面々が揃っていた。徒弟時代のベンジャミン・フランクリンは、兄の周囲にいた彼らを「有能な男たち（“ingenious men”）」と讃え、対するボストンのピューリタン権威、インクリース・マザーは「ボストンの地獄の火クラブ（“Hell-Fire Club of Boston”）」と罵倒した。<sup>42</sup> この内のいずれかの執筆者が、自らの主張を *Mercury* に発表したとするのが、アイゼア・トーマスの考え方である。

ここで重視すべきは、問題の社説において、アンドリューが見せた、フランクリンへの強い同調と、出版規制に対抗する断固たる論陣であろう。仮にアイゼア・トーマスの見解通り、*Mercury* の社説が *Courant* 執筆陣によって用意されたものであったとしても、それはいささかもアンドリューの評価を下げるものではない。痛烈なマサチューセッツ当局批判を、あえて自紙に掲載したそのこと自体が、自由な出版事業に対する彼の意思表示だったからである。

ベンジャミン・フランクリン研究者、レオ・リーメイ（J. A. Leo Lemay）は、問題の記事に使われた裁判記録が、*Courant* 執筆陣によって、事前にアンドリューの元へ届けられていたとし、その傍証として、記事抄録とともに当該社説内容を引用している。

A Couranteer sent an account of the proceedings to Andrew Bradford's *American Weekly Mercury*, the only newspaper outside Boston in the colonies. The Philadelphia *Mercury* of 26 February 1722/3 indicted the Massachusetts Assembly: “My Lord Coke observes, that to *punish first and then enquire*, the Law abhors, but here Mr. *Franklin* has a severe sentence pass'd upon him even to the taking away Part of his Livelihood, without being called to make Answer.” The editorial then criticized the Massachusetts Assembly: “An Indifferent Person would judge by this vote against *Couranto*, that the Assembly of the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay* are made up of Oppressors and Bigots who make Religion only the Engine of Destruction to the People; and the rather, because the first Letter in the *Courant* of the 14th of January (which the Assembly Censures) so naturally represents and exposes the *Hypocritical Pretenders to Religion*.” The *Mercury*'s editorial note concluded with a heavy-handed apocryphal anecdote: “P. S. By private Letters from Boston we are informed, That the Bakers there are under great Apprehension of being forbid baking any more Bread, unless they will submit to the Secretary as Supervisor General and Weigher of the Dough, before it is baked into Bread, and offered to Sale. (Leo Lemay, 2006, p. 195.)

ジェームス・フランクリン逮捕の理由が、*Courant* に掲載した人面ロゴにあったことを指摘して、「宗教権威を偽善者とした *Courant* の意図に何の問題があろう。人心を乱し、地域の安定を脅かす最たるものは、この種の印刷物ではなく、むしろ貴族然とした権力側の偽善である」としたこの時の *Mercury* の主張は、治安維持のためという出版規制の大義そのものを覆すものであった。<sup>43</sup> 18世紀初期のアメリカで、印刷人、新聞発行人の生活権と、出版規制の撤廃を求める言論が、こうして植民地の境界線を越えて行われたことは、ジャーナリズム史を語る上で、まさに画期的な出来事だったのである。



アンナ・ジャニー・デアモンドは、1721年の植民地信用問題に関する一件で、ペンシルベニア当局との摩擦を実際に経験したアンドリューが、逆に自由な出版に対する強い思いを、心中奥深く仕舞い込んでいったと考えている。

Bradford does not appear to have changed his business policy noticeably following his tiff with the government. Moreover, his own expert experience with the provincial authorities of Pennsylvania probably made him the readier to sympathize with James Franklin when in 1723 the latter found himself at odds with the government of Massachusetts Bay. Whatever the reason, in the *Mercury* of February 26 appeared a full report of “the Proceedings of the General Assembly at Boston against Mr. Franklin” taken from the *New England Courant* of January 21. (Anna Janney DeArmond, 1969, p. 14.)

豪胆不適な父とは対照的に、謙虚で自己を表に出すことを避けたアンドリューは、その分、自らの思いを心の奥深くに仕舞い込む性格であった。植民地経済の信用問題に関して、思慮分別を持って、紙面末尾に丁寧に載せたはずの支援メッセージが、政治に関わることの一点によって拒絶され、評議会の裁きを受けねばならなかった彼の経験は、アンドリューをして、怒りにも似た反抗を覚えざるを得なかった。今回のジェームス・フランクリン逮捕は、アンドリューにとって決して他人事ではなかった。デアモンドの見解は、*Mercury* 社説に掲げた痛烈なマサチューセッツ当局批判は、それまで秘めていた権力に対する鬱憤を、ひと思いに晴らす意味が込められていたと解釈している。

さらにデアモンドは、先のアイゼア・トーマスを紹介し、これに対する判断は留保しつつも、少なくともアンドリューには、今回の記事掲載にあたって、出版の自由に対する確固たる信念があったと述べている。そして、信用問題事件の折に、ペンシルベニア評議会から政治に関する言及を禁じられていたアンドリューが、ジェームス・フランクリン事件に際して、あえて社説を掲載するに至った背景に、*American Weekly Mercury* の名をボストンで広めようとする、新聞経営者としての実利的な思惑が付きまとっていたと指摘している。

Isaiah Thomas believed that the observations upon the news item --- what he called “the following severe remarks” --- were “unquestionably furnished by the Courant Club in Boston.” Whether or not this speculation is sound, Bradford’s friendly attitude towards Franklin is shown by his willingness to publish so uncompromising an opinion. Moreover, these words, severe though they may have been, were hardly likely to get him into trouble. Despite the Pennsylvania Council’s injunction against publishing anything relating to “the Government of any other of his Majesty’s Colonies,” intercolonial solidarity was notably lacking in eighteenth-century America, and it was improbable that the government of Pennsylvania would concern itself about a possibly libelous attack upon the government of Massachusetts. On the other hand, the story itself was news, it was good reading, and its printing might gain Bradford credit in Boston - three sound reasons for his including it in the *Mercury* aside from any wish to go on record as opposing censorship of the press. (Anna Janney DeArmond, 1969, p. 15.)

当時の植民地は、それぞれが独立した状態にあり、当局間の連携は殆ど行われていなかった。つまり、*Mercury* のマサチューセッツ当局批判は、ペンシルベニア政府が関与する問題ではなかった。アンドリューはこれを機に、ボストンの読者が関心を寄せる事件と社説を載せて、自身の新聞の存在を知らしめることを狙った、とするのがデアモンドの見方である。

この点は、実際のアンドリューの地元ニュースに対する慎重な編集姿勢からも推し量ることが出来る。先に述べたとおり、彼は数少ない情報源である個人書簡を利用した記事においてさえ、植民地内の報道は努めて避けていた。これら私信を使った記事は、海外や他植民地発のもので占められ、その内容も、短文通信から長文記事、場合によれば、第一面のトップ記事にすら仕立てられていた。

彼が *American Weekly Mercury* を植民地全域へ向けた新聞と銘打った理由も、この部分に凝縮されていた。出版規制の下、郵便局長の肩書きのない彼が、紙面に地元ニュースを扱うことは、想像以上にリスクを伴うものであった。情報の入手経路は狭く、真偽の確認も困難を極めた。その上、当局の意に沿わない記事を掲載した場合は、相応の処分が待っていた。*Mercury* の市場を、フィラデルフィア、ペンシルベニアに限定してしまうことは、紙面内容に極度の制限を招き、延いてはそれが新聞の売り上げに直結することは、火を見るよりも明らかであった。新聞の市場を植民地全域へ広げ、ニューヨークの父ウィリアムや知人からの私信情報を使った、地元以外の記事を掲載すれば、当局の監視をかわすことが出来、同時に新聞の前途に大きな発展性を見いだすことが出来た。アンドリューは、ペンシルベニア以外の読者を重視し、彼らが求める記事に、可能な限りの表現の自由を求めたのである。

勿論、これら全ての編集の仕組みが、アンドリュー単独の考えから生まれたものであったとするわけではない。*Mercury* の発行人名には、アンドリューとともにウィリアムの名が刻まれており、新聞がブラッドフォード父子によるものであったことは疑いようもないことである。しかし、父の意向がどうあれ、フィラデルフィアで実際に *Mercury* を発行したのは、他ならぬアンドリューその人であった。

地元フィラデルフィアでは常に謙虚な振る舞いで通したアンドリューのもうひとつの顔は、ペンシルベニア以外の記事を扱った *American Weekly Mercury* の紙面編集にあらわれていた。父が持っていた剛直や、自らを窮地に追い込みかねない大胆さはないものの、アンドリューもまた、表向きは権力への恭順を装いながらも、心の奥底に自由な出版事業への思いを秘めた、怜悯な二代目ブラッドフォードだったのである。

## 6

アンドリューが四十代を迎えた1726年からの数年間は、自身のフィラデルフィアでの立場を大きく飛躍させた時でもあった。1717年5月20日、ニューヨークに次いでフィラデルフィアでも自由民<sup>44</sup>となった彼は、1726年、フィラデルフィア聖公会の教区委員となり<sup>45</sup>、翌1727年には市評議

会議員に選出された。<sup>46</sup>

こうした社会的、政治的立場が加わると同時に、父が築いたブラッドフォード家の相続者として、実業家アンドリュー・ブラッドフォードが頭角を現すのもこの頃からであった。例えば、父のウィリアムが1690年にリトンハウス・ペーパーミルに出資したと同様に、アンドリューもまた1727年、有力者ジェームス・ローガン（James Logan）らと共に、ダーラム製鉄所（Durham Furnace and Ironworks）の設立に加わっている。<sup>47</sup>

そして1728年、彼にとって絶好のチャンスが訪れた。この年、アンドリューはペンシルベニアの郵便局長に就任し、植民地内外の郵便と情報を一手に束ねる立場となったのである。<sup>48</sup> この頃の郵便局は、植民地内外のあらゆる情報が集中する情報の集積地であり、局長の職務は、それら情報のハブとなると共に、新聞を含めた全配達物を管理、統括することであった。アンドリューは、*Mercury* に載せる記事情報を自らの立場で得ることが出来、さらにはそれを優位に配達できる立場に就いたわけである。

フィラデルフィアにおける店舗経営もまた、彼の重要な事業基盤であった。*Mercury* 創刊直後に開店したその店舗では、新聞は勿論のこと、書籍、食料品、日用雑貨、嗜好品、衣服、装飾品、手工業品など、ありとあらゆる物品が販売されていた。店舗では物品以外の流通も手広く行われ、例えば不動産仲介、宝くじ販売、求人、懸賞金付きの逃亡者捜しなど、必要なすべての商取引と情報交換を扱う、地域の中心となっていた。<sup>49</sup>

アンドリューにとって、*American Weekly Mercury* は、この自店舗宣伝のための媒体でもあった。当局の監視を恐れるあまり、最小限に抑えられていた地元ニュースの代わりに、彼は紙面を店舗の宣伝に使った。

例えば、初めて紙面上段にマーキュリーと郵便配達人の図柄バナーをあしらった第22号（1720年5月19日）では、最終紙面広告欄に自店舗で販売する書籍の広告を出している。

**T**HE Life and Works, of the most Illustrious  
and Pious *Armand De Bourbon Prince of Conti*. To  
which is added a Discourse of Christian Perfection, by  
the Author of *Telemachus*.  
Sober mindedness Pressed upon Young People, by  
the late *Mathew Henry* a Book very Necessary for  
Youth of all Perswasions.  
An account of the Torments, the Protestants Endure  
on board the French Gallies, by an Eye-witness.  
Sold by *Andrew Bradford and John Coffey* Book  
sellers in *Philadelphia*.

（*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1720年5月19日号第三面末尾広告欄：*The American Weekly Mercury Volume 1*, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvaniaよりイメージスキャンの上、画像調整。）

参考までに、*Mercury* に掲載された自店舗広告と、求人、人捜し、懸賞金付き逃亡者捜索などの情報広告のごく一部を転載する。

自店舗販売；鯨骨

Benjamin  
is, same, be desiring to go to London in a little Time.  
IZ. **V**ERY good Whalebone to be sold by Andrew Brad-  
ford: Also very good Live Geese-Feathers.  

---

sold by Andrew Bradford at the BIBLE in the  
ord in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1721年7月6日-7月13日号第四面末尾広告欄：*The American Weekly Mercury Volume 2*, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメージスキ  
ャンの上、画像調整。)

自店舗販売；バルバドス産ラム酒

Barrel  
Piece, by Mr. Tylee, at Croopers Arms, French-Street.  
sw- **V**ERY good Barbadoes Rum to be sold by Andrew  
rter **V**ERY good Barbadoes Rum to be sold by Andrew  
ith **V**ERY good Barbadoes Rum to be sold by Andrew  
Bradford.  

---

by Andrew Bradford at the Bible the Second Street  
no-York, where Advertisements are taken in.

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1721年5月18日-5月25日号第四面末尾広告欄：*The American Weekly Mercury Volume 2*, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメージスキ  
ャンの上、画像調整。)

自店舗販売；チョコレート，黒色顔料（油煙），エンドウ豆

**V**ERY good Chocolate to be sold by Andrew Brad-  
ford in the Second Street, Philadelphia.  
: **V**ERY good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford  
: and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and  
: Retail, very reasonable.  
: **V**ERY good English Pease and Spanish Stuff, to  
: be sold by Andrew Bradford.  

---

by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the  
in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.

(*The American Weekly Mercury*, 1722年11月8日-11月15日号 第二面広告欄：*The American*

Weekly Mercury Volume 3, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメージスキ  
ャンの上、画像調整。)

懸賞金付き逃亡者捜索と人捜し情報：

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**B**ROKE out of Salem-Goal, in the Province of New Jersey, on the 23d of August last, Edward Hardin, being a thick, well-set, short Fellow, black Hair, a Home-spun Cotton and Woollen Jacket of a brown Colour, and Leather Breeches. Whoever takes up the said Edward Hardin, and brings him to William Griffin, High-Sheriff of the County of Salem, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges.

**J**oseph Trougher, a Blacksmith, who came into North-America about Eight Years ago, is desired to come or tend to Mr. Josiah Rolph, Merchant at Boston, who has some Business of Importance to communicate to him.

*Affidavits were made and recorded here of the following*  
*char.*

(The American Weekly Mercury, 1721年9月7日-9月14日号第四面広告欄：The American Weekly Mercury Volume 2, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメージスキャンの上、画像調整。)

こうして、父が果たせなかった、ペンシルベニアでの事業を確実なものとしたアンドリューを、ロンドンから支援したのが、叔母のテイス・ソウル・レイルトン (Tace Sowle Raylton) であった。父アンドリュー・ソウルの跡を継いだテイスは、その後半世紀以上にわたってクエーカー書物の出版に従事し、ジョージ・フォックスやウィリアム・ペンら、著名人の作品を数多く手がけた出版界の第一人者であった。<sup>50</sup> 彼女はアメリカに住む甥、アンドリューの店舗に、書籍を中心とした数々の品物を送り、彼の経営を支援した。<sup>51</sup> テイスの甥に対する愛情は深く、アンドリューとウィリアム (アンドリューの弟) に対し、所有していたペンシルベニアの土地1000エーカーを財産分与するほどであった。<sup>52</sup>

店舗が軌道に乗り、American Weekly Mercury の経営も紙面増加と共に掲載広告を増やし始め、さらには地元フィラデルフィアの宗教界、官界、政界からも認められていったアンドリューに、1723年、転機が訪れた。この年、兄の元を去って独立した、17歳のベンジャミン・フランクリンが、印刷職人としての職探しのため、ニューヨークの父ウィリアムの門戸を叩いたのである。

註

1. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, pp. 7-8. アンドリューの生年に関しては、現存する記録はなく、彼の埋葬記録、新聞の訃報記述にも生年の記載はない。この点に関して、デアモンドは、同著p.8, 脚注 8 において次のように記している。

Though 1686 is given as the date of Andrew Bradford's birth in all the secondary sources, there seems to be no reliable evidence in support of it. There is no extant record of his birth; the record of his burial does not mention his age, nor does the obituary in the *Gazette*; and the Bradford tombstone has long been either obliterated or completely destroyed. (It is not mentioned, for instance, in E. L. Clark's *Record of the Inscriptions...in the Burial-Grounds of Christ Church*, 1864.) Isaiah Thomas (I, 229) speaks of Bradford's having died in 1742 "aged about fifty-six years"; from such a statement writers on Bradford may have deduced his birth date as 1686. Possibly Henry Darrach, compiler of the Bradford genealogy, or Horatio Gates Jones, the earliest serious biographer of Bradford, both of whom give 1686 as the birthdate, had access to family records which are no longer available. None of three branches of the present Bradford family of Philadelphia, lineal descendants of William Bradford I, apparently possesses any record of Andrew's birth. The "Census of the City of New-York. (about the year 1703.]" (in *The Documentary History of the State of New York*, I, 404) lists "William Bradford as the head of a family which included, among other members, two "males" between the ages of sixteen and sixty. Since there is no reason to doubt that Andrew was the first-born son, one of these "males" must have been he and if he was sixteen or over in or about 1703, he could not have been born later than approximately 1687.

2. ウィリアム・ブラッドフォードが最初に印刷所を構えた場所が、オックスフォード街区であったことは、アレクサンダー・ウォールが明記している。Alexander J. Wall, Jr., "William Bradford, Colonial Printer A Tercentenary Review", *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 73, October, 1963, <https://www.americanantiquarian.org/proceedings/44604985.pdf>, p. 362.
3. Alexander J. Wall, Jr., "William Bradford, Colonial Printer A Tercentenary Review", *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, <https://www.americanantiquarian.org/proceedings/44604985.pdf>, p. 364.
4. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 8 ならびに Walter L. Ferree, "Andrew Bradford: A Pioneer Printer Of Pennsylvania", Penn State University Libraries, Open Publishing, [https://openpublishing.psu.edu/journals, 22356-Article Text-22195-1-10-20121204.pdf](https://openpublishing.psu.edu/journals,22356-Article-Text-22195-1-10-20121204.pdf). p. 215, 最終検索日：2021/03/01.
5. *The burghers of New Amsterdam and the freemen of New York. 1675-1866*, Hathi Trust Digital Library, <https://www.hathitrust.org/>, <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/002047620>, 最終検索日：2021/02/01.
6. J. A. Leo Lemay, *The Life of Benjamin Franklin*, Volume 1, University of Pennsylvania Press Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2006, p. 56.



7. Lawrence C. Wroth, *The Colonial Printer*, second edition, The Southworth-Anthoensen Press 1938, Reprinted by arrangement with The Anthoensen Press, Dominion Books, The University Press of Virginia, 1964, pp. 29-30.
8. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 9.
9. Ibid.
10. Lawrence C. Wroth, *The Colonial Printer*, second edition, The Southworth-Anthoensen Press 1938, Reprinted by arrangement with The Anthoensen Press, Dominion Books, The University Press of Virginia, 1964, p. 30.
11. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 9.
12. Walter L. Ferree, “Andrew Bradford: A Pioneer Printer Of Pennsylvania”, Penn State University Libraries, Open Publishing, <https://openpublishing.psu.edu/journals>, 22356-Article Text-22195-1-10-20121204.pdf. pp. 215-216, 最終検索日：2021/03/01.
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14. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 10.
15. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 11.
16. Ibid.
17. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 12  
ならびに Isaiah Thomas, Reproduction of *The History of Printing in America with A Biography of Printers, Account of Newspapers*, The American Antiquarian Society, Volume II, Joel Munsell, Albany, N. Y., 1874, ICGTesting.com, p. 236.
18. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 39.
19. “*The American Weekly Mercury*”, News Media and Making of America, 1730-1865, American Antiquarian Society, <https://americanantiquarian.org/earlyamericannewsmedia/>, 最終検索日：2021/02/08.
20. 荒木暢也, 「植民地アメリカのジャーナリズム *PUBLICK OCCURRENCES Both FORREIGN and DOMESTIC*」, 『社会志林 第66巻第3号』, pp. 155-163を参照されたい.
21. 荒木暢也, 「植民地アメリカのジャーナリズム *Boston News Letter & Boston Gazette*」, 『社会志林 第66巻第4号』, pp. 144-145を参照されたい.
22. 荒木暢也, 「植民地アメリカのジャーナリズム *Boston News Letter & Boston Gazette*」, 『社会志林 第66巻第4号』, p. 149を参照されたい.
23. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, pp. 53-54.
24. 荒木暢也, 「植民地アメリカのジャーナリズム *Boston News Letter & Boston Gazette*」, 『社会志林 第66巻第4号』, *Boston News Letter* はpp. 144-146, *Boston Gazette* に関してはpp.147-149を参照されたい.



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26. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 51.
27. Ibid.
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29. Ibid.
30. Ibid.
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid.
33. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 12.
34. 浅羽良昌, 「アメリカ植民地貨幣史論」, 『大阪府立大学経済研究叢書』, 1991, 第75冊, [http://doi.org/10.24729/00016617\\_KJ00005830252.pdf](http://doi.org/10.24729/00016617_KJ00005830252.pdf), p. 9. 最終検索日 : 2021/02/10.
35. 浅羽良昌, 「アメリカ植民地貨幣史論」, 『大阪府立大学経済研究叢書』, 1991, 第75冊, [http://doi.org/10.24729/00016617\\_KJ00005830252.pdf](http://doi.org/10.24729/00016617_KJ00005830252.pdf), pp. 105-106. 最終検索日 : 2021/02/10.
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37. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 12.
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39. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 13.
40. 考察の詳細は, 荒木暢也, 「植民地アメリカのジャーナリズム *New England Courant* 3」, 『社会志林 第67巻第3号』, pp. 60-62を参照されたい.
41. “Isaiah Thomas, Patriot Printer”, The American Antiquarian Society, <https://www.americanantiquarian.org/itprogram.htm>, 最終検索日 : 2021/02/17.
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44. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 20  
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  46. Ibid.
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  48. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 20
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  51. Anna Janney DeArmond, *Andrew Bradford, Colonial Journalist*, Greenwood Press, New York, 1969, p. 25.
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# The AMERICAN Weekly Mercury,

December 22, 1719.

From the NORTH.

**H**AMBURG August, 29. All Our Letters from Sweden, are full of the dismal Ravages committed by the Muscovites there. Those Small Christianities have burnt the fine Towns of Ny-*rupping*, *Nordlinga*, *North Telle*, *Smith Telle*, *Orwell*, *Offenauer*, *Oregrund*, *Perstena*, *Ortelle*, &c. with all the Castles and Gendarmen's Seats near them & razed all the Places, utterly Destroy'd the Copper and Sals Works, burnt the Woods and carried Thousands of the People on Board their Gallies to Oude to Transport them into Russia. the Burge is computed at several Millions, and a Hundred Years woud Retrieve the Loss the Country has Sustained in their Woods and Mines.

Whatever the End proposed by the Muscovite in the present Ravage of Sweden, may be, we think they have neither perfected the Maxims of Christianity or Human Policy.

It was the Maxim of Augustus the greatest and mightiest Emperor that ever reigned on the Earth, that Princes who would be truly great, should conquer for the Good of Mankind, and triumph only over themselves. The present Emperor triumphs not over himself but lets his rage triumph over his Reason his Passion triumph over his Christianity, and his Revenge over his humanity, he is far from Conquering for the good of Mankind, that he seems to make the Destruction of Mankind the Design of his Conquests.

And we cannot but think that the Emperor has Acted a most Impolitic as well as Unchristian part, in making a brave Warlike Nation the Hereditary Enemies of his Country by his Barbarous Usages. In short he has made a powerful Nation Desperate, and a Severe Revenge is become the popular Vow in Sweden, Princes often vow Revenge in their own or other people's Names and are restrained even by their own people, but when whole Nations Vow Revenge, they seldom give it over.

If it be not reckoned prudence to make a private Enemy or Army desperate, much less is it to make a Nation desperate. The Swedes, left in Possession of their Estates and Land, Houses and Towns, though reduced and brought low, say, though even conquered, had been a Nation of Christians still; and being brought low by their Misfortunes, would, as it is most natural to all People, have been the more humble and apt to submit to the Conqueror; but the Swedes ruined, starved, beggar'd, irretrievably impoverish'd, strips of all their Houses, Towns, Land Ships burnt and destroyed, the whole Country laid waste, and themselves exposed to Hunger, Want, Nakedness, and all the Horrors of an approaching Lapland Winter; what will this make them, but an enraged Nation of most desperate distressed Men? and that is, in plain English, a Nation of wild Beasts; for without any Reproach upon the Swedes, who are a brave and gallant as well as generous and Christian Nation, a Man made desperate is more raging, more furious, more fierce than a Lyon; a Man Scarce mistak, injured, starved, oppressed, as a Bear robbed of her Whelps, and the braver and more daring he is, the more furious ragling he grows, made mad by Oppression.

Letters from Paris are full surprisingly filled with the Progress of Monsieur Law's and his new Company; the Subscription of fifty Millions in New Actions, which the King gave them Liberty to add to their Stocks, was fill'd up, in a few Hours; the Price it was fill'd up at being a thousand Livres for every Share of one hundred Livres of Original

Stock, has brought the Company to such an Immense Sum in Specie, that it is no Wonder if they should be able to pay off the King's Debt of twelve hundred Millions, seeing they are Gainers by that particular Subscription, no less than four hundred and fifty Millions at one Blow in ready Money, and 'tis now said they will still have Leave to advance and enlarge their Subscription for fifty Millions more, and so on to fifty more, if they please, in which Case they may easily pay twelve hundred Millions; and it is said already from Paris, that they have eighteen hundred Millions in Cash now by them, in order to pay the publick Debt, if the People demand their Money, which it is thought no Body would do. They are now, it is talk'd there, to buy all the Plate with the old Specie, and bring it into the Mint, and to oblige the People to part with it. Mr. Law, they say, has found out a miraculous Expedient for this, so advantageous that no Body will be able to resist it.

They write us farther from Paris, that the Joy of the People there is not to be expressed; it is impossible to describe it: The poor find themselves all discharged at once from their Taxes and Provisions, which plac'd them severely; and when the Turn-Pikes and Watch Houses which were set up at all the Out-Parts of the City were taken down, as they were begun to be the said, the People went dancing and jumping about Streets as if they were distracted for Joy. They now pay not one Parthing Tax for Wood, Coal, Iron, Oats, Oil, wine, Beer, Bread, Cards, Soap, Cattle, Fish, or, in a Word, for any thing; and a middling Family can now live cheaper in Paris, than they could a Week ago by a fifth Part, at least, of their Expence. The said the Marquis de Mire coming to see the Regent at the Opera, told him in publick, that he came to acquaint him with the good News which he had just received Advice of, that the Company's Ships had actually seized upon the Spanish Port of *Passerla*, at the most Navigable mouth of the Mississippi, River in the Gulf of Mexico; which News the Regent received with great Satisfaction.

Among all their good News at Paris they have one affliction, which is very heavy upon them, that the Small-Pox makes terrible Havock amongst their great People; the Marquis de Lamoignon, Grandson to the famous Minister of State of that Name, Counsellour and Secretary of State to the late King, is dead of it; his Regiment of Horse is given to *Jean-Baptiste de Beau*, and his Office of Captain of the Band of a Hundred Swiss, is given to his Son, tho' at present he is not above six Months old.

It Causes some Speculations at Paris, that the Marquis de *Scilli* who, it was said, had Propos'd of peace to make from Spain, and to whom the Regent Rich'd had given Permission to go to the *Hayes*, because he would not make known those Propositions, has at length, obtained the Passports without communicating his Propositions; and notwithstanding the Emperor oppos'd the receiving that Minister, as a person not acceptable to his Imperial Majesty.

They continue to say at Paris, that the Duke of Berwick pursues his March with the French Army towards Catalonia; but they talk now, that he will not attempt the Siege of *Rodes*, but will march directly into Catalonia, where the Miquelets are, as they say, in a Readiness to revolt, and take up Arms in favour of the French; these having promised to procure them the Restoration of all their Privileges whenever a Peace shall be made, and that no Peace shall be made with the King of Spain, but upon the express Condition of satisfying those Miquelets.

(2)

From the Camp before Messina August 6 M. S.  
On the 21. J. G. Sir George Byng left Naples and came off the Phare of Messina, and having had an account that the Spanish Squadron in that Harbor were making ready as if they intended to pass to Sea, he sent another Ship to strengthen Captain Walton, who lay within the Phare to watch the coming of the Spanish Ships, and kept four with himself without the Phare, should they attempt coming out that Way. Hitherto the Spanish Ships continue in Messina, and it will be very difficult for them to get away. General Zambraga having returned from his Camp at Francavilla, where he left the Spanish Army in their Intrenchments, march'd by some Passes which were in the Enemy's Possession, but gave him little Opposition in his Way by them to Messina, before which Town the Imperialists are now encamped on the South and South West Parts of it, and have form'd the Siege. The Pass of St. Angelo, which was taken in their March hitherto, is maintained still by the Imperialists, but they have quitted Taormina as lying too far off. General Mercy, arriv'd here from Reggio June Days ago; he has caus'd two Batteries of six Pieces of Cannon each, to be rais'd against the Castle of Messina, and has without much Loss secur'd his Approaches to it, so far others to work at the Foot of the Wall, by which he hopes to be Master of it in four or five Days. He has also a Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon against the Bulwark of the Town call'd S. Pietro, which has already done good Execution, and last Night a Battery of eight Mortars began to play upon the Town. The Enemy is said to have 3000 Regular Troops in the Citadel and Town, of which the Marquis Spinala is Governor, who oblig'd the Burgesses to take Arms in Defence of the Place. However, it is judg'd that within a Fortnight after the taking of the Castle of Goceaga, we may be Masters of the Town; tho' the Siege of the Citadel will be a Work of more Time. It is rumour'd amongst the Country People that the Marquis de Lodi will come to the Relief of the Place. The Hides and Embarcances about the Town are fill'd by the Troops, and it will be difficult for the Spaniards to dislodge them. We are yet in an Apprehension they can give us much Disturbance, but promise our selves Success in taking the Town. At General Mercy's desire Sir George Byng came hither in his Boat Yesterday from his Ships which lie without the Phare to confer with him. This Evening Sir George will go over to the Squadron at Francavilla, to confer with Captain Walton who commands the Ships there, after which he will return to thence without the Phare.  
By subsequent Advices we are inform'd, That on the 7th of August, N. S. the Imperialists took the Castle of Goceaga, and the Tower of the Phare; and that on the 9th the Town of Messina surrendered to them, without making any Conditions, submitting entirely to the Emperor's Mercy and Generosity.

#### LONDON.

One Mr. Harri is, an Engine-Maker residing in the Wind-mill near Cripps's Bridge on the Thames side, has made a Clock which is kept going by the Natural Motions of the Elements, without any other Supply or winding up so long as the Materials can last. The said Clock will be placed in the Front of his Work-house for publick View of such as pass that way by Water: This Clock has already been seen by some Gentlemen of the Royal Society, who have nam'd it the *Lower Chronometer*, by Reason its Motion is continued by the Influence of the Moon's Attraction, and the Projector, proposes to make St. Paul's Clock go by the same Motions.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22 By the Sloop *Saratoga* and *Sarah* Matthew Phillips, Commodore from Providence, we have received Advice that the *Spaniards*, having Boarded Our Seven Ships, at the *Navarro* with Soldiers and Ammunition to retake *Provincia*, near the Mouth of the *Mississippi* River, and after-wards to go and Destroy the English Settlements at *Providence* were met at Sea by a French Squadron, who lost but one *Brigantine*, Escape to carry news of their Wonderful Success.

Boston, Entered Inwards, Ralph Ellsworth, John Whipple and John Prince, from Piscataque, Jonah G. G. from New London, Timothy Yeals, from North Carolina, Lemuel Drew Sterling, Josiah Carter, Unity, Joseph Farrington, Mary and Joseph Newell, Return from Barbados.

Cleared Outwards, Den. Wah. Jos. Jackson, and Thos. Miller for Piscataque, Josiah Chale for Rhode Island, Edward Wilkinson for Connecticut, Wm. Gold for Annapolis Royal, John Jackson for New York, Jos. Prince, James Wall and Job Chamberlain for North Carolina, Edward Cooper, Lemuel Drew, Josiah Douglass and Eben. Norwood for Barbados, Dan. Beckman for South Carolina, Wm. Roby, for Antigua, Josiah Carter for West Indies and Archibald Blackader for London.

Outward Bound, Jos. Johnson, Jr. Simmons and John Royal for North Carolina, Jos. Gorman for Rhode Island and Connecticut, Charles Hogg, Venice, and James Wilcox Argyle, for South Carolina, John Bulker, John Foster Schell and John Whitcomb, Robert for West Indies, Wm. Hudson Speedwell for Leeward Wind, Geo. Burchin, Mary and Abigail for Jamaica, John Elery, Sarah and Peter King, Mary for Barbados, Eben Allen, Joseph and Mary for St. Thomas, John Solderton, May-downer for Lisbon, and Alex. Beckley, Boston, for Bristol.

New York, December 9th. On the 6th, *Indiant* arriv'd *Mathew's* *Queen* in a Sloop from Jamaica.

Entered, Our *Tide*, *Erin* and *Burford* Junior for Caracas, and *Michals* and *Web* for Barbados, cleared out *Pat* for Jamaica, *Welman* and *Klein* Moore for St. Christopher.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

Entered Inwards, Sloop *Unity* Henry Stevens from Jamaica, Mary Gully Stephen Simmons from London Matthew Phillips from Providence and Sherlock Rivers from Antigua.

Cleared Out, Brigantine *Montrose* David Lindlay and the Dolphin Sloop Robert Palmer, for Jamaica *Peel* for Barbados, King and *Nut* for Madras, Ralston for Saratoga *Carr* for Barbados and *Hedon* for Cadiz.

#### Advertisement.

This Paper will be Published Weekly, and shall contain an Impartial account of Transactions, in the Several States of Europe, America &c. All Persons that are willing to Encourage so Useful an Undertaking at the Moderate rate of Ten Shillings, a Year for the City of PHILADELPHIA Fifteen Shillings, for New-Jersey, New-York and Maryland Twenty Shillings, for Virginia, Rhode-Island, and Boston Proclamation Money, (to be paid Quarterly) are Desir'd to send their Names, and places of abode, to any of the following Persons, Vt.

Mr. William Bradford in New York, Mr. Eben Jones at the City of Annapolis Mr. Robinson, Post-Master at Will Hams-Burg, Mr. Jacob Walker, at Hampton in Virginia Doctor Ryley at New-Castle, Mr. Thomas Hill, at Salem Mr. Campbell Post-master at Rhode-Island, Mr. John Barclay at Amherst, Mr. John Collier at Burlington and Mr. ANDREW BRADFORD, at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA Printed, and Sold by ANDREW BRADFORD, at the Bible in the Second Street and John Coffin in Market Street 1719.



No. 2

# The AMERICAN

## Weekly Mercury,

TUESDAY December 29, 1719.

LONDON, August 30, 1719. By Letters from Spain, we have the following Advices.

**O**N the 11th instant 750 French, among them two Companies of Granadiers, commanded by the Chevalier de Givry, Major General, and M. la Motte, Brigadier, were embarked at Port-Passage, on several Transports, under the Convoy of Captain Johnlon, commanding the British Men of War, which have their Stations on this Coast; and Collonel Stanhope, his Britannick Majesty's Envoy, went on Board, to be present in an Enterprize designed on San Antonio. They set sail that afternoon, and the next Evening arrived before San Antonio. The Harbour being narrow at the Entrance, and having Breastworks cast up from thence along the Sides to the Town, with near 50 Pieces of Cannon placed upon them, it was thought advisable not to attempt going thro it, but rather to endeavour to land upon the Back of it, in a sandy Bay, to the Westward of the Harbour. Upon getting thither it was seen the Enemy had raised two Batteries, behind which they had about 600 Men drawn up to oppose the Landing of Troops. The Cannon of the British Ships fired upon them for some Time, as the Batteries did also upon the Ships, to which they did no other Damage than the tearing two or three of the Sails. That Place being at the Bottom of the Bay of Biscay, where the Sea constantly runs high, there were very great Swells, which made the Waves break with violence upon the Shore: However, at Six a Clock it was determined to put the Troops into the Boats, and try if it was possible to land them there; but when they were got near the Shore it was judged extremely hazardous, if not impracticable; they therefore put off again, and went about a Mile further to the West, into another lesser Bay, where the Sea appeared to be somewhat smoother. The Enemy not expecting them in that Place, the Forces immediately landed without Opposition or Loss except four or five Seamen drowned, and three Boats over-set all the Officers and Soldiers getting safe ashore. It being then almost dark, they immediately made themselves Masters of the Top of a Hill, which is cover'd with thick Wood, and lies between the two Bays, where they remained all that Night; and at Break of Day on the 13th they marched down, in Number 750 French, and about 200 English Seamen, to the first mentioned Bay, where

they saw no Enemy appear, the Batteries being abandoned, which they immediately took Possession of. Whilst they were there, the Magistrates of the Town came to make their Submission, telling them they would meet with no sort of Opposition, for that the Militia and some Companies of Invalids, which had appeared the Night before, were all dispersed, and had left even the Forts upon the Harbour without one Man to defend them: From thence the Forces marched through the Town straight to the Harbour, where were in two Forts and upon the Mole 47 Pieces of Cannon, all loaded, which were destroyed by bursting a great part, and nailing the rest. Then the Forces went to the Ship Yards, where lay on the Stocks three Men of War, one of 70 Guns, the other two of 60 Guns each; the first was decked, and wanted very little to be launched, the other two were not altogether so forward, tho they were quite built up but not decked. These three Ships were entirely burnt to the very Ground by the English Seamen, they also burnt a vast Quantity of the finest Planks newly brought from Holland, sufficient for what could be employ'd in the Building of five or six Men of War. There were also a great many Barrels of Pitch and Tar, which with some other Naval Stores were burnt, in order to set on Fire a great Quantity of fine Timber that was provided for the Building of more Ships. Having thus effectually executed what was proposed by this Expedition, the Forces embarked again the same Evening, and arrived here at the Camp last Night, with no other Loss than what is above-mentioned. Collonel Stanhope finding it necessary to encourage and animate Troops which had not been used to Enterprizes by Sea, was the first that leaped into the Water when the Boats approached the Shore. Captain Johnlon and the other Commanders of the British Men of War, were very zealous and active on this Occasion. In the River of San Antonio were found two Dutch Ships lately come thither, one loaded with Powder, which had been sent to Pampelona, and the other had brought Naval Stores; Men were sent on board them, but found nothing, every thing having been landed some Days before.

All our Advices from the Baltick agreed for a while that the Russians have quitted Sweden upon the Approach of the British Squadron, and are retired, the Gallies in particular, with some Precipitation, and that their whole Fleet

[ 4 ]

went first to Aland, thence to the Port of Hango, on the Coast of Finland, where the Czar caused the Entrance to be fortified, having raised several great Batteries of Cannon and Mortars to defend the Entrance into the Port; but other Advices come now by Way of Hamburg and Lubeck tell us, and with more Certainty too, that the Czar of Muscovy, not thinking himself safe enough in the Situation above-mentioned at Hango, had retired with all his Fleet, as well Men of War as Gallies, the former to Revel and Cronstot, and the latter to Petersburgh. Letters from Hamburg add to this, that it was not believed that Admiral Norris would follow the Czar thither, and attempt to bombard the Russian Fleet in their Harbours as was given out formerly, seeing they were now told, that Admiral Norris's Instructions were only to protect the Swedish Coast, and Succour them in their present Exigence, and in case they were attacked by the Muscovites to treat them as became him, but not to act offensively against the Czar. That besides this Report, which was very probable, it was to be observed that the Season of the Year was so far advanced, that the People could not suppose that Admiral Norris would venture to stay so long in the bottom of the Baltick as might be necessary to such an Undertaking as bombarding any of the Czar of Muscovy's Ports; and that People rather believed the British Admiral would content himself with having delivered Sweden from the cruel Invasion she had Suffered and would put an End to the present Operations for the Summer. They write also, that they have certain Advice from Riga, that the Czar was arrived at Revel, and that as soon as he came himself on Shore, he took Post for Petersburgh.

*Philadelphia, December 29.* Last Week we had the Unwelcome News, that the Exchange Brigantine of this place Captain John Parsons Commander, homewards bound from Cork, was on the 2d of November last in the Night by a Violent Storm at S. E. drove on the Shoals between Cape Look Our and Cape Hatteras, the Passengers and Ships Crew (Except one Seaman) were saved but the Vessel and Cargo Lost.

*Boston, Entered Inwards, John Agger, and Samuel Stevens, from Piscataway, John Rogers from Annapolis Royal, Elias Jarvis, from South Carolina, Francis Vane William and Mary from Bermuda, and Alexander Purdy, Experiment Galley from London.*

*Cleared Outwards, Jas. Garban for Connecticut, Tom. Teals, for Rarock, John Royal for North Carolina, Jas. William for Virginia, Tho. Barber and John Winton for Antigua, Angel Curia for St. Christopher, Edward Pedler, Sam. Butler and John Whitmore for Barbados and Jacob Williams for London.*

*Outward Bound John Jones for Rhode-Island and Connecticut, Josiah Gray for Connecticut, John Erwin Hopewell, and Benjamin Anderson, for West Indies, John Sells for Western*

*Islands William Lee, and William Koverden for Leeward Islands, Sus Flower for Jamaica, Joseph Dwyer for Barbados, and Eben Allen for Ireland.*

*New-York December 22.* On the 13th Instant Captain Hayes Arrived here in a Ship from Barbados, and Calcutta in a Sloop from Rhode Island.

*Entered Outwards Jasret, Low and Hys for Barbados, Berrington for London, Payton for Maryland, Cadon for Rhode-Island, Hook and Brink for Caracas.*

*Cleared Out West for Saint Christopher, Lawrence, and Maningth for Barbados, Phoenix Tickell and Bourdes Junior for Caracas, Bisset for Jamaica, Brown for Antigua, and Payton for Maryland, Captain Berrington Pick Shepherd, will Syle for London about the 10th January, being now half laden and the rest ready.*

*Philadelphia Cleared Out Little Ann, Samuel Michael for Louisa, John and Sarah Mathew Walsen, for Bermuda, Hamner John Owen, for South Carolina, Royal George, Peter Moore for Madeira, Unity, Miles Harding for Surinam.*

**Price Currant at PHILADELPHIA.**  
 Flour, 9 s. 6 d. to 10 s. per Hundred.  
 Middleing Bread, 14 s. per Hundred.  
 Brown, 12 s. per Hundred.  
 Tobacco, 14 s. per Hundred.  
 Mustovado Sugar, 40 s. to 45 s. per Hundred.  
 Pork, 45 s. per Barrell.  
 Beef, 30 s. per Barrell.  
 Rum, 3 s. 9 d. per Gallon.  
 Malloffes, 1 s. 6 d. per Gallon.  
 Wheat, 3 s. 3 d. to 3 s. 5 d. per Bushell.  
 Indian Corn, 1 s. 6 d. to 1 s. 8 d. per Bushell.

**Price Currant at NEW-YORK.**

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**R**UN away from the Master Philip Ludwell of Greens-Spring, in Virginia, on Saturday the fourth of July 1719. A Mallato Man named Jemmy, but of a very White Complexion, aged a boar Twenty Two Years he is tall and well Limb'd, he has a little limp, on the small of his left Leg, and small holes Punched in the upper part of each Ear, short Dark hairs and broad Teeth, (he is my Couch-Man) Whosoever shall take up said Mallato Slave, and bring him to his said Master at Virginia or to Henry Evans at Philadelphia, or Give Notice thereof so that he may be had again shall have Five Pounds as a Reward, with all Reasonable Charges paid by Philip Ludwell or Henry Evans.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

This Paper will be Published Weekly and shall contain an Impartial account of Transactions, in the Several States, of Europe, America, &c. All Persons that are willing to Encourage so Useful an Undertaking at the Moderate rate of Ten Shillings, a Year for the City of PHILADELPHIA, Fifteen Shillings, for New-Jersey, New-York and Maryland, Twenty Shillings, for Virginia, Rhode-Island, and Boston, Proclamation Money, (to be paid Quarterly) are Desired to send their Names, and places of abode, to any of the following Persons. VIZ.

Mr. William Bradford at New-York. Mr. Eben Jones, at the City of Annapolis. Mr. Wm. Babington, Post-Master at Williams-Burg, Mr. Jacob Walker, at Hampton in Virginia. Doctor Ryle at New-Castle, Mr. Thomas Hill, at Salem, Mr. Campbell Post-master at Rhode-Island, Mr. John Barclay at Amboy. Mr. John Coffard at Burlington and Mr. ANDREW BRADFORD, at Philadelphia.

**PHILADELPHIA** Printed, and Sold by **ANDREW BRADFORD**, at the **BIBLE** in the **Second Street** and **John Copjon** in the **Market Street**. 1719.



No 4.

# The AMERICAN

## Weekly Mercury,

TUESDAY January 12th, 1719,-20.

### PHILADELPHIA.

*The Governor's Speech to the Assembly,*  
January the 5th 1719/20

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.*

**I** Have no Reason to doubt but that you are come at this juncture fully satisfied with the Orders that I lately received from England, relating to this Government, which by Advice of the Council and for your Ease, I chose to communicate to you by a Printed Proclamation, rather than to call the Assembly purely for that end without other Business.

The Season being now pretty well advanced I depend upon the Assurances you gave me at your last Meeting, to Support me in the Administration of this Government; And from the great Satisfaction which you then expressed at my late Success in yours and the Country's Service I am encouraged to hope you will give that the Preference to other Business at this time, especially since you know I never did; And from the uninterrupted Course of my Conduct may be assured, that I never will refuse you the Benefit of passing any Laws which you shall in Reason judge at any time to be wanting for the better Improvement and Advantage of the People whom you Represent.

I have ordered to be laid before you an Instrument from *White Hall* repealing several Acts of the Assembly of this Province passed in the late Governours time; And so soon as the Reasons of such Repeal, which I expect by the first Ship from Britain, shall come to my Hands they shall likewise be sent to the House for your better Direction But it is most certainly our Interest as well as our Duty, to proceed in such matters with some Caution, for so we shall at all times have a more easy Access to whatsoever we can reasonably desire.

*Gentlemen*, The Considerable Advantages which we daily reap from Unanimity and a perfect Agreement between the *Governour* and *Assembly*, must certainly make the continuance of it dear to every one that bears a true Affection to this Province and its Interest; And this Rule, when duly applied will ever afford us the best *Touchstone* or proof to distinguish *Pennsils Island's* real from her pretended Friends

Letters from Hamburg of the 12th of *September* give an Account, that on the Day before, being Sunday the last of our August, the Mob fell out there in a terrible Manner; the Lutherans being come from their great Church met the Roman Catholics coming from the Chapel, which is allowed them in that City for their Worship; it seems the Latter had the Host with them, their Priest carrying of it to some Persons that were Sick in the City; but being not allowed to carry it in open Procession, it was carried in a Crowd surrounded with the Priests, and others attending, and covered as usual. However, the Lutherans alledging that it was not carried as it ought to be, or that it ought not to be carried at all, at that time of the Day, they began to be quarrellous, and some of the Citizens on the other Side giving them tough Answers, they fell to Blows, and some Swords were drawn, and several wounded; during which time the Priests who had the Host, seeing their Friends would be worsted, retired as well as they could with the Host to the Chapel as the rest were engaged in the Streets. The Mob particularly on the Side of the Lutherans, it seems bred all the Confusion, and in their Rage they drove the Catholics back also after the Priests to the Chapel, where they took Sanctuary, and thought themselves safe; but the Mob, too irritated to give it over, assaulted the Chapel it self, and after a desperate Resistance, in which several were killed they broke in; the Defendants made their Escape every one as they could, but the People spared nothing they could lay Hands on in the Chapel, having not only plundered, but defaced and almost demolished it; the Magistrates are making Enquiry into it; but as the Mischief is done, and cannot be recover'd it's thought they will incline to drop it, lest the Faction be provoked to drive the Roman Catholics quite out of the City, which may embroil the City with the Emperour again. A Thing which cost that City dear enough before.

Letters from Paris tell us that there are a abundance of English Stock jobbers there, and that some of them have got great Sums of Money by the buying of the New Stocks there; particularly they say Mr. Gage, commonly known by the Name of *Beau Gage*, has gained Three Hundred thousand Pounds Sterling by the Stocks. The Lord Londonderry also, formerly known by

[ 8 ]

the Name of Captain Pitts, being the same that sold the Great Diamond to the King of France, is there, and they say has likewise gotten very great Sums of Money. They tell us the Lord Londonderry has had some Difference with Mr. Laws upon the Account of running down the Stocks there, and that Mr. Gage has laid two Wagers of Ten Thousand Pounds each, the one, that the English East India Company's shall fall, and the other, that the French East India Stock shall be up at 1500.

The same Letters from Paris tell us, that by the new System of the Finances it is demounted, the King's Revenue will be augmented near a Hundred Millions, and that the People will nevertheless pay above a Hundred Millions less in Taxes; so that by this Method the Exactions and Extortions of the Collectors and Receivers of Taxes, must have devoured above 200 Millions of Livres; all which will be now saved, and things done with much Ease to the Publick. These without doubt tend to the great Advance of the East India Company's Credit, and to the Rise of their Stock, which is now come up to above 1200 per Cent, so that the Affairs in France are under a strange and most surprizing Operation; and all our Letters from thence say, there appears nothing but new Cloaths, new Figures, and an infinite Number of Families raised to new Fortunes; so that they see Eight Hundred new Coaches set up in Paris and the Families enriched purchase new Place, new Furniture, new Cloths, and new Equipage; so that there is a most prodigious Trade there, and Money flows like the Water of the Seine. How long these things may hold, it is hard to judge, or where they will end; the State Bills are two per Cent. above PAR.

The same Day the Grand Jury of the City of London, at the Sessions House in the Old Baily found a Bill of High Treason against Mr. Mathews, the Printer, for Printing a Pamphlet call'd *Vox populi Vox Dei*, in which he asserts the Chevalier's Right to the Crown of these Kingdoms. There were Lawrence Vesey, and William Harper, one a Journeyman, and the other an Apprentice, who deposed, that they worked at the Press, and he himself took them off; and Thomas Wiggins and Robert Staples, two other journeymen deposed, that when Mr. Hutchins, and Mr. Roberts, the two Messengers, came and seized the Papers in the press, and some in his Pockets, he owned them to be his. 'Tis said that he is to be tried by a Special Commission.

LONDON, *Order 19.* By an Express from our Fleet we have a particular Account of their having secur'd the Port of Vigo the 18th past. They landed the forces the next morning a Beck below the Port of Rodondeira, which the Spaniards quitted upon their Approach, and the Troops

immediately marched for the Town, having taken two Platforms of Guns in their March. The Town made little Resistance, and two Regiments of Dragoons which were quarter'd in the Country, retir'd farther off. The Spaniards had cou'd all the Shipping that were in the River to fall some time before, having Notice that our Fleet was design'd for that Port; what Ships were found there, being such as were not in Condition to go to Sea, have fallen into our Hands, and some that were building and repairing upon the Shore have been burnt with great Magazines of Naval Provisions, Timber, Plank, &c. A further Account we expect to give in a short Time. 'Tis reported, our Army was to be reinforced by a Body of French Troops, to enable them not only to keep Possession of the Place, but send themselves up the Country, and levy Contributions. The Spanish Ships which were in the River of Vigo, are sail'd away towards Cadix.

New-York January the 5th 1779-80. On the 2d. of this Instant arriv'd here the *Samy King* Capt. Jacob Guler Master, from *Holland* in upwards of Eleven Weeks Passage, and brings no News, and a Sloop from Sardinia *William White* Master.

Cleared out. Sloop *St. Michael*. *After* *Daphne* Master for *Martinique*, Sloop *George John Ables* for *Antigua*, Sloop *Carroll Thomas* Hook and Sloop *Endavour*, *Richard* Master for *Curaçoa*. Sloop *Ralph Peter* Law, Sloop *Three Sisters* *Nichols* Master, and Sloop *Revenge Peter* *Morgan* for *Barbadoes*.

Captain *Barrington*, in the *Pink* *Shepherd* will sail for London the 16th or 18th, instant as farth as if weather permits.

The Sloop *Elizabeth James* *Calden* Master, bound for *Rhode-Island*, on Christmas day last passing through *Hell-Gate* towards the Sound by the Violence of the Tide (a little wind) was cast upon a Rock and bulged and immediately pill'd most Part of the Cargo is saved tho' damaged and the Sloop is got off but much shattered.

*Philadelphia*, January 8th. The Sloop *Mary Nathaniel*, *Owen* Master from *Jamaica* has left from *New York* is Arriv'd at *Prime* with the *Cope* of *Delaware*.

Price Currant at PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour, ———	9 s 6 d. to 10 s. per Hundred.
Middling Bread ———	14 s. per Hundred.
Brown ———	12 s. per Hundred.
Tobacco ———	14 per Hundred.
Muscovado Sugar —	40s. to 45 s. per Hundred
Pork ———	45 s. per Barrel
Beef ———	30 s. per Barrel.
Rum ———	4 s 10 d. per Gallon
Mallosses ———	1 s. 6 d. per Gallon
Wheat ———	3 s. 1 d. to 3 s. 3 d. per Bushell
Indian Corn ———	1 s. 6 d. to 1 s 8 d. per Bushell.

Price Currant at New-York.	
Flour, ———	14 s. to 15. per Hundred.
White Bread, ———	20 s. to 21 per Hundred.
Middling Bread, ———	18 to 19 per Hundred.
Wheat, ———	4 s. to 4.6 per Bushell.
Indian Corn, ———	2 s. per Bushell.
Pease, ———	5 s. per Bushell.
Beef, ———	36 s. to 38 per Barrel.
Pork, ———	36 s. to 38 per Barrel.
Logwood ———	12 s. per Ton.
Rum, ———	3 s. 6 d. per Gallon.
Molasses, ———	7 s. 6 d. per Gallon.
Muscovado Sugar —	40 s. to 45 per Hundred
Madeira Wine, ———	24 s. to 25 per Pipe
Fitch, ———	16 d. to 17 per Barrel
Tar, ———	13 d. per Barrel
Spanish Pitch, ———	8 s. 6 d. to 9 s. per Cask
Pistoles 10 s. ———	per Piece,

PHILADELPHIA Printed, and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street and John Coffin in the Market Street, 1779.



No. 65



# THE AMERICAN Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY March 9th, to THURSDAY March 16th, 1721.

*London, September 29.*

*An Extrait of a Letter from the Roman Missionaries in China.*

**T**HE Mandarins, who were sent to enquire into the Particulars of the Earthquake, which hath almost destroyed the Province of Xensi, brought the following Account to the Emperor of China: On the 19th Day of June, at three of the Clock in the Morning, some small Shocks were felt at Singan-fou, the Capital of the Province, but they did little Damage. The same thing happened at Seven o Clock at Ning-hia, where the Shocks were neither long nor terrible: But at the same time it was more rough at Lantcheon, the South-Gate whereof fell, as did the Walls of several small Towns. At Yong-ning-tehin, the Mountains in the North were thrown to the South, though there was a Plain between of above two Leagues. That large Borough was entirely swallowed up, without leaving any Mark, either of Men, Houses or Animals. Northward of the Town of Tongouci, the Earth opened, the Mountains fell, and falling rolled upon the Town, entering by the North Side, and passing to the South; so that in the Twinkling of an Eye the whole Town was swallowed up, and the Plain rose in Waves to the Height of six Fathom, or more the Houses, publick Granaries, Treasury, Prisons and Prisoners, all buried under Ground; of ten Persons, scarce three could escape: Of the Governor Hoang's whole Family, only himself, a Son, and a Valet, were saved. At Tsing-ning-tehin, from three in the Morning till Eleven, the Earth trembled, the publick Buildings and Walls to the South were thrown down. Above half of Mount Outai fell towards the South, and killed or

wounded a great Number of Men and Animals. On the 9th of July a violent Shock threw down the Walls and Houses of the Town of Koei-ning. In short, there is hardly a Place in the Province that is not the worse for these Earthquakes.

*London, Octob. 15.*

Sir Theodore Janßen, Sub Governor of the South-Sea Company, is pulling down his Seat at Wimbleton in Surrey, which he formerly purchased of the Marquis of Caermarthen, it was built by the famous Lord Cecil, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, to perpetuate the Memory of the Defeat of the Spanish Armado.

A Person lately proposed to rent the Well in Lamb's-Conduit Fields of the Lord Powis, famous for many eminent Cures of disordered People; but his Lordship generously rejected the Proposal, and declared it should be kept open and free for the Benefit of the Publick.

We hear that Mrs. Barbier, the famous Singer at the New Play House, having gained above 5000 *l.* by South Sea Stock, has sung her last Farewel to the Stage.

*Paris, Sept. 25.*

On the 16th at Night the Sieur de Fresse, Master of the Horse to the Marchioness de Torcy, was assassinated near the Marquis's House; he was wounded in three Places, and died the next Morning. 'Tis somewhat remarkable, That much about this time Twelve-Month the Sieur Bonnet, his Predecessor, was murdered in the same Place.

The Plague which begun at Marseilles continues to spread, and by its swift Advances occasions a general Consternation; Trade is quite ruined, foreign Nations refusing



Appendix 5 : *The American Weekly Mercury*, December 26th, 1720 to January 2d, 1721, *The American Weekly Mercury* Volume 3, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメージスキャンの上、画像調整。



No. 107



# THE AMERICAN

## Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY December 26th, to TUESDAY January 2d, 1721.

*Paris, Septem. 2.*

**L**AST Week two Courtiers arrived from Spain: We hear they brought the Ratifications of his Catholick Majesty to the Crown of France, as also to the Spanish Dominions yielded to the Emperor.

An Apothecary in the Street called S. Louis ru Marais, having set a Pan full of Syrup in his Shop Window to cool, an Ass came by laden with Herbage, and drank the Syrup, whereof he died upon the Spot.

*Paris, Septem. 13.*

The 11th two of the Walls of a new House built by M. de Crozat, falling down, killed 12 Persons on the Spot, and dangerously wounded 40 Workmen, and others. The Council of Regency will be suppressed and another erected, called the Royal Council, in which the Cardinal Dubois, who acts already as prime Minister, is to preside. Two Ordinances are in the Press; the one ordering all Beggars, Vagrants, and such others, who can give no good Account of themselves, to retire: And the other forbids the hiring of furnished Rooms by any Persons who have no Business here, nor any Acquaintance of Credit. M. de Grien, who in 1718 was sent by the India Company to Mississippi, and was taken Prisoner by the Spaniards at Pensacola, is returned hither. Mr. William Law is still imprisoned in the Fort l'Eveque for his Debts. Last Week the Moveables of Mr. John Law, found in the Castle la March, hard by the Park of S. Cloud, were sold. The Marquis de la Vrillier, chief Secretary of State, went some Days ago to the King's Printing-House, and took away all the Orders that were wrought off, for Regulating the Troops, who guard the Passes to keep off the Infection, and see all the Forms broke; but we don't hear on what Account. It is believed to be on the fa-

vourable Accounts that are come in since our last, of a suddain Decrease and Alteration of the Plague in most of the Infected Places. The 17<sup>th</sup> died in this City the Great Dutchess of Tuscany; as did on the 13<sup>th</sup>, the famous Gaidon, a Native of Ireland, and a Marshal de Camp in the Kings Army.

*Amsterdam, Septem. 15.*

We have received Advice from Algier, that on the 13<sup>th</sup> Instant, 9 of the Corsairs of that Place sailed out, 4 of which are to Cruise in the Spanish Seas; the 5 other to fetch from Turkey the Soldiers that are lying there for the Service of that Regency. The famous Glamm Coggla was arrived there, with 600 Soldiers, and 250 Christian Slaves; the Regency of Algiers having permitted him to sell the latter, ordered him to retire to Bone, till fresh Orders can be received from the Porte.

*London, Septem. 7.*

At the Assizes at Stafford, three Men received Sentence of Death, viz. One for Murder, another for the High Way, and the 3d for Horse-stealing. This last being asked why Judgment should not pass upon him, said, He thought it hard to be hanged for stealing of Dogs Meat, and begged for Transportation. Being then asked, Whither he would be transported, answered, To any Place where there is no Dogs Meat.

We hear, That several Regiments of Horse are appointed to patrol along the Coast of Suffex, to prevent the Smugglers from sending away our Wool, and the Landing of French Goods, which may prove of ill Consequence, if it be true that the Infection has reached Cherburg.

They write from Paris on the 13<sup>th</sup>, that Bell life in Lower Brittain is fortifying, we do not hear on what Account. It is talked here, that there will be a Regulation about Rooms ready furnished, where none shall be admitted

admitted to lodge, but such as shall make it appear, they have Affairs to manage here, and Acquaintance to avert the Truth of it. If this be strictly put in Execution, above one Fourth of the People will be obliged to leave the City.

Paris Letters add, That the Inhabitants of that City continue to lay in Provisions, and prepare proper Liquors and other Things to make Use of, in order to prevent the Infection, and to preserve their Lives, in Case the same should break out amongst them. That the Mareschal Duke of Berwick, who is appointed to direct the Guarding of the Lines, to prevent the Infection from penetrating into the Country, has sent to acquaint the Regent, That within the Space of a Month, the Infection had overspread the Space of 40 Miles, in which were about 20 Towns and Villages, some of them very populous; and that he had ordered his Troops to be posted in Redoubts, near 40 Miles in Compass, and about a Quarter of a Mile distant from each other, with Orders to kill either Man or Beast who should attempt to force their way through. That the Court of France designs to remove to Lille, in Case the Contagion should approach nearer; and the Congress of Cambray to some other Place nearer Holland.

A Committee is appointed by the South-Sea Company, to take Care of the Affairs of the Greenland Trade, for Carrying on where of a certain Foreigner from Bremen, who hath great Experience in the said Trade, is like to contribute much by his Advice; and as there will be no Money wanting, People hope for good Success.

We are informed, that one Eulace is taken into Custody for Lifting Men for the Privateer.

We hear from Vienna of the 30th of last Month, that it is assured, The Emperor will grant the Investiture of the Dutchies of Bremen and Verden to the King of Great Britain as soon as the States of Sweden shall declare their Consent thereto.

Last Week Arthur Hyat, who had been a Running Page to King Charles the First, and had a Pension from the Crown of 30 *l.* per Annum, died in Southwark, about 108 Years of Age.

Our Merchants have received Account, that the Hope, Capt. Wade; the Josiah, Capt. Stalks; and the Squire, Capt. Chamberlain, have been lost on the Coast of Ireland, Co-

ningsby and Wales, in the violent Storm about 10 Days ago.

The Manufactures lately bought up to add to the Cargo of the Royal George, bound for Carthagena, Porto Bello and Buenos Ayres, on Account of the South-Sea Company, cost 20,000.

We daily expect to hear of the Arrival from North-Yarmouth of two notorious Coiners of Molders, lately apprehended there, who have carried on that wicked Practice for many Years undiscovered, two Messengers being gone to fetch them up.

His Majesty hath been pleased to order Letters Patents to be passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, for granting the Dignity of a Countess of that Kingdom to the Right Honourable Sophia Charlotte, Countess Platen, and Baroness of Kilmantegga, by the Name Style and Title of Countess of Linsler in the said Kingdom.

We hear, That the Commissioners of the Customs have now in their Possession seized Tea to the Value of above Twelve Thousand Pounds.

The Directors of the South-Sea Company have acquainted the Court, that the Royal George, one of the Company's Ships, was on the Point of putting to Sea, with a Cargo of our Manufactures worth Three Hundred Thousand Pounds.

It is reported, That the next Session of Parliament, a Bill will be brought in, to take away special Bail and to stop Execution in several Cases; which, 'tis thought by some, may be a Means to encourage Trade and revive our Credit.

*Philadelphia, Jan. 2.*

No Vessel has arrived since our last, our River being locked up with Ice.

No Vessel has either been Entered or Cleared out this Week.

Our General Assembly are now sitting, and we have great Expectations from them at this Juncture, that they will find some effectual Remedy, to revive the dying Credit of this Province, and restore us to our former happy Circumstances.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold by John Coplon, Merchant in the Market-Street, Philadelphia, A very likely young Negro Woman.

VERY good Whalebone to be Sold by Andrew Bradford. Also very good Melasses to be Sold by the Barrel.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.

Appendix 6: *The American Weekly Mercury*, February 19th, to February 26th, 1722/3, 第三面および第四面:  
*The American Weekly Mercury* Volume 4, Republished by The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania よりイメー  
 ジスキャンの上, 画像調整。

*London, Oct. 20.*

Thursday Morning early shov. Seventy Convicts, who lay in Newgate under Sentence of Transportation, were ship'd off for Virginia.

The same Day was seized in Bed the Wife of Mr. Yallop of Norfolk, and her Papers were likewise seized.

The Bishop of London continues dangerously ill in the Country, insomuch that his Physicians have small Hope of his Recovery.

'Tis remarkable, that the Earl of Orrey, the Lord North and Grey, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, and even Counsellor Lyster, contributed handsomely on Saturday last, to raise a Sum for the Wardens and Guards in the Tower, to drink King George's Health, and celebrate the Anniversary of his Coronation.

On Friday last the Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle, as Constable of the Tower, made a Visit to the Bishop of Rochester, and the rest of the State Prisoners in that Fortress.

*Rhode-Island, February 1.*

This Day arrived here Capt. W. Brown, in 25 Days from Martinico, Commander of the Sloop Winton, who brings Advice, That the English were arrived safe on the Island of St. Lucia, and that there were three English Men of War there, viz. The *Feverham*, the *Hector*, and another the English brought with them; and that the Inhabitants of Martinico had Orders from France, to go to St. Lucia to warn the English from settling on the said Island: And that they had been there accordingly, and desired the English to remove in 15 Days; to which the English answered, That they had their Orders from the King of Great-Britain, and were now there, and would scule for all them. The French immediately returned, and fitted out Twelve Vessels with above Two Thousand Men, and their Governor to command them, with Orders to force the English from the said Island by Strength of Arms; but to be as sparing of Bloodshed as possible, by taking the English with their Arms as Prisoners. The said Brown also informs, That the French sailed from Martinico, and were arrived and landed on the Backside of St. Lucia; and that there was a Packet sent by the English Men of War to Martinico, about some Capitulation, before the said Brown sailed from thence.

*New-York, February 18.*

Nothing arrived here since last Post, but Mayes Nicholls in a Scooner from New-London, and Robinson in a Sloop from Rhode-Island.

*Outward Entries.*

Sloop Padock, John Thurnan, for St.

Thomas, Briggs Expedition, Samuel Lawrence, for Surretam; Sloop Catharine and Mary, Corn. Vanicise, for Bolton; Scooner Dolphin, Mayes Nicholls, and Sloop Lancaster, Richard Robinson, for Rhode-Island.

*Cleared for Departure.*

Sloop Mary, William Beckman, Sloop Speedwell, Arn. Schermerhorn, Sloop Tryal, Francis Vanuyck, Sloop Catharine and Mary, Corn. Vanicise, to Bolton; Sloop Jolly, John Tickell, to Jamaica; Sloop George, Christ. Bennet, Sloop Hope, Abraham Butler, to Barbadoes; Sloop Padock, John Thurnan, to St. Thomas; Scooner Dolphin, Mayes Nicholls, to Rhode-Island.

*Philadelphia, Feb. 25.*

By the New-England Courant of the 21st of January, we have the following Account of the Proceedings of the General Assembly at Boston against Mr. Franklin, which we shall insert in this Week's Mercury, viz.

At a Great and General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, held at Boston the Fifteenth Day of November, 1722.

In COUNCIL, Jan. 14, 1722.

**W**HEREAS the Paper called, The New-England Courant, of this Day's Date, contains many Passages in which the Holy Scriptures are perverted, and the Civil Government, Ministers and People of this Province highly reflected on,

Ordered, That William Tauter, Samuel Sewal and Penn Townsend, Esqrs. with such as the Honourable House of Representatives shall join, be a Committee to consider and report what is proper for this Court to do therein.

Sent down for Concurrence.

J. Willard, Secy.

In the House of Representatives.

Jan. 14, 1722. Read and concurr'd. And Mr. Fulham, Mr. Remington, Mr. Stone and Mr. Knowlton be joined with them.

John Clark, Speaker.

The Committee appointed to consider of the Paper called, The New-England Courant, published Monday the Fourteenth Current, are humbly of Opinion, That the Tendency of the said Paper is to mock Religion, and bring it into Contempt, that the Holy Scriptures are therein profanely abused, that the Reverend and faithful Ministers of the Gospel are injuriously reflected on, His Majesty's Government affronted, and the Peace and good Order of His Majesty's Subjects of this Province disturbed by the said Courant. And for Prevention of the like Offence for the future, the Committee humbly propose, That



James Franklin, the Printer and Publisher thereof, be strictly forbidden by this Court to Print or Publish the New-England Courant, or any Pamphlet or Paper of the like Nature, except it be first supervised by the Secretary of this Province; and the Justices of His Majesty's Sessions of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, at their next Adjournment, be directed to take sufficient Bonds of the said Franklin, for his good Behaviour for Twelve Months Time.

per Order of the Committee,  
William Tallor.

In Council, Jan. 15, 1722.

Read and accepted. Sent down for Concurrence.  
J. Willard, Sec.

In the House of Representatives,  
Jan. 16, 1722. Read and concurred.  
John Clark, Speaker.

Consented to, W. DUMMER.  
A true Copy,  
Examined per J. Willard, Secretary.

My Lord Cokes observes, That to punish first and then enquire, the Law abhors; but here Mr. Franklin has a severe Sentence pass'd upon him, even to the taking away Part of his Livelihood, without being call'd to make Answer. An indifferent Person would judge by this Vote against Courants, That the Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay are made up of Oppressors and Bigots, who make Religion the only Engine of Destruction to the People; and the rather, because the first Letter in the *Courant* of the 14th of January (which the Assembly censures) so naturally represents and exposes the *Hypocritical Pretenders to Religion*. Indeed, the most famous Politicians in that Government (as the infamous Gov. D—y and his Family) have ever been remarkable for Hypocrisy: And it is the general Opinion, that some of their Rulers are rais'd up, and continued as a Scourge in the Hands of the Almighty for the Sins of the People.

From much we could not forbear saying, out of Compassion to the distressed People of the Province, who must now resign all Pretences to Sense and Reason, and submit to the Tyranny of Priestcraft and Hypocrisy.

P. S. By private Letters from Boston we are inform'd. That the Bakers there are under great Apprehensions of being forbid baking any more Bread, unless they will submit to the Secretary, as Supervisor General and Weigher of the Dough, before it is baked into Bread and offer'd to Sale.

We likewise hear from Boston, that on Saturday Morning, the 19th of January last, His Majesty's Goal in that City was broke open, by burning out a Staple with a hot Iron, and four Men made their Escape.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Feb. 26.

Entered Inwards, None.

Entered Outwards, None.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Hudson Galley, Nathaniel Long, for Antigua.

N. B. The Post designs to set out from York on Monday next, to continue his Weekly Stage.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Publick Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Post from this City of Philadelphia to the City of Annapolis in Maryland, will set out (God willing) about the Middle of March next. All Merchants and others, who have any Letters or Parcels to send, are directed to put them in the Bag for that Purpose at the Post Office in Philadelphia, whence they will be carefully convey'd to the respective Places and Persons to which they are directed. From which said Middle of March next, the Post is design'd to keep a constant Forwight's Stage to and from the said City of Annapolis to Philadelphia.

William Ashlyn.

A Very likely Negro Woman, fit for all Sorts of Household-Business, to be sold by Andrew Bradford in the Second Street, Philadelphia.

Very good English Perfumery, and choice good Choccolate, to be sold by Andrew Bradford, in the second Street in Philadelphia.

All Persons who are indebted to Samuel Hackney in the High Street near the Market, are desired to come and pay the same; to prevent Speedy Trouble; and those to whom he is indebted are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjusted, by reason he designs to leave this City of Philadelphia and depart for Great Britain in about a Month's Time.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1722.

For England and Holland.

THE Ship *Harriet*, Thomas Clifton, Commander, having her full Loading, already engag'd, will be ready to sail the 5th of March next. If any Gentlemen, Merchants or others, have a Mind to transport themselves in either of the said Places, may agree with the Master on Board the said Ship at Samuel Carpenter's Wharf, or at Anthony Hartley's, in Front-Street.

All Persons who have any Accounts depending with Edward Carleton, late of Philadelphia, Merchant, are desired to bring them to John Harrison, living in the second Street, or Benjamin Paschal at the lower End of High-Street, in order to adjust the same. And those who are indebted to the said Estate of Edward Carleton are desired to come and pay the same with speed, or expect further Trouble.

VERY good Spanish Snuff, in Pound, half Pound and quarter Pound Canslers, to be sold by Andrew Bradford, at the Bible in the second Street.

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